FBIS-SOV-86-040
Friday
28 February 1986
Vol III No 040 Supp 043

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

USSR National Affairs

Vol III No 040 *28 Feb 86*

PARTY CONGRESSES

PRAVDA Publishes Speeches From 26 Feb Session ..... O 1
Shcherbitskiy Address *[27 Feb]* ..... O 1
Kolkhoz Chairman's Address *[27 Feb]* ..... O 3
Academy President Aleksandrov Speaks *[27 Feb]* ..... O 5
Shkabardnya Speech Published *[27 Feb]* ..... O 7
Gromyko Speech *[27 Feb]* ..... O 9
Usmankhodzhayev Address *[28 Feb]* ..... O 13
Surgut Gorkom Chief Speaks *[28 Feb]* ..... O 15
Estonia's Vayno Speaks *[28 Feb]* ..... O 17
27 Feb Session of CPSU Congress Opens in Moscow ..... O 19
TV Shows Opening ..... O 19
Speakers at 27 Feb Session *[PRAVDA 28 Feb]* ..... O 19
PRAVDA on Ligachev Speech *[28 Feb]* ..... O 23
Zhivkov Speech *[PRAVDA 28 Feb]* ..... O 23
CPSU Congress Adopts Mandate Commission Report ..... O 25
Members of Resolution Drafting Commission Named ..... O 25
4th Day of 27th Congress Begins 28 Feb ..... O 26
Kunayev Chairs Morning Session ..... O 26
Morning Speakers Listed ..... O 26
IZVESTIYA Editorial Praises CPSU Political Report *[27 Feb]* ..... O 26
Army Paper Echoes Gorbachev Call for Change *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Feb]* ..... O 28
SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Economic Acceleration *[27 Feb]* ..... O 28
Gorbachev, Honecker Discuss USSR-GDR Relations *[PRAVDA 28 Feb]* ..... O 29
Gorbachev Holds Conversation With Husak *[PRAVDA 28 Feb]* ..... O 29
Gorbachev Meets With Indian Party Delegation Leader *[PRAVDA 28 Feb]* ..... O 30
Yeltsin Meets With Foreign Delegates *[PRAVDA 28 Feb]* ..... O 30
Aliyev Speaks on Development Program at Press Center ..... O 31
On Political Report ..... O 31
Youth, Health System ..... O 31
On Prices, Monetary Reform ..... O 32
On Anticorruption Measures *[AFP]* ..... O 33

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Supreme Soviet Deputy Dies 'Suddenly' 25 Feb ..... R 1
Council of Ministers Appoints New Official ..... R 1
[SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) No 5]
New Appointments in Press, Publishing Reported *[ZHURNALIST No 2]* ..... R 1
Soviets Protest Reports of Envoy's Arrest *[KYODO]* ..... R 1
Soviet Commitment to Internationalism Reiterated *[PRAVDA 23 Feb]* ..... R 1
New Atmosphere Prevails in Soviet Cultural Sphere *[Milan L'UNITA 23 Feb]* ..... R 2
RSFSR Council Notes Problems in Ivanovo City *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 19 Feb]* ..... R 3
Azerbaijan Leader Guseynov Dies 31 Jan *[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 2 Feb]* ..... R 3
New Uzbek State Planning Chairmen Named *[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 13 Feb]* ..... R 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

State Bank Chairman Denies Rumors of Monetary Reform *[Dementsev in PRAVDA 19 Feb]* ..... S 1
Talyzin Chairs New Panel on Management Issues *[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 8]* ..... S 1
Geology Minister Notes Plan Achievements ..... S 1
Economist Suggests Changes for Economic Guidelines *[Yefanov in PRAVDA 19 Feb]* ..... S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Gosagroprom Officials Hold Press Conference *[Savin, Solovyev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 21 Feb]* ..... T 1
Kazakh Agroprom Chief on Readiness for Spring ..... T 2
Satellite Photos Aid Tajikstan Agriculture ..... T 2

PRAVDA Publishes Speeches From 26 Feb Session

Shcherbitskiy Address

PM271526 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 86 Second Edition p 2

["Speech by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 26 February morning session of 27th CPSU Congress)]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! The Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee provides a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the situation prevailing both inside the country and in the international arena. Our achievements have been displayed on a large scale, while the causes of the slowdown in socioeconomic development have been revealed with the utmost frankness and principledness.

It is true, comrades, that over a number of years the problems grew faster than they were resolved. This applies primarily to such important tasks as the economy's transition to the tracks of intensification, the enhancement of output quality, the improvement of supplies and cultural and consumer services to the population, and some others.

Realistically evaluating the situation, the CPSU Central Committee put forward at its April (1985) Plenum the qualitatively new concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The entire party and the people actively supported this political line of the Central Committee, because it fully accords with the demands of the time. (prolonged applause)

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat effected a sharp turnabout in all organizational and ideological work in the direction of energetic practical actions and the solution of the pressing problems in the country's life. Positive changes for the better have occurred in all spheres, in both the production and the social spheres. This is also being helped by the strengthening of the leadership of important sectors of party, soviet, and economic work, including the Gosplan and the government.

And even though the restructuring has not yet spread everywhere and to everything and the practical results are still modest, we are fully justified in saying that the party is firmly on the path of important and necessary changes. (applause) The moral and political atmosphere in the country is healthy, and we are confident that the incipient process of improving work style and restructuring the economy will advance faster and further.

The Central Committee Political Report comprehensively examines the key tasks of our party's social and nationalities policy and the improvement of cadres and educational work.

The detailed and specific program for the phased and total elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere and the prevention of the threat of human civilization's destruction, put forward in the statement by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has also been further developed. There is no doubt that the farsighted evaluations of the contemporary international situation and the world revolutionary process, and the constructive proposals for strengthening international security will be actively supported by the Soviet people, our allies and friends, and all people of goodwill. (applause)

As for the U.S. President's response to these proposals, of which Mikhail Sergeyevich spoke in the report yesterday, our people certainly cannot fail to feel an understandable sense of regret and disappointment, because the U.S. side with its numerous provisos and conditions is essentially blocking a real chance to solve the fundamental problem of nuclear disarmament.

Comrades! The delegates of the Ukraine's party organizations, on behalf of the republic's Communists and all working people, fully approve the party's domestic and foreign policy, the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, and the provisions, conclusions, and tasks set out in the Central Committee Political Report. (prolonged applause)

We are also confident that our congress will unanimously approve the new edition of the party program and the amended statutes, whose nationwide discussion convincingly proved the unshakable unity of the party and the people and their close cohesion around the CPSU Central Committee. (applause)

Comrades! The report noted quite rightly that socialist society and its planned economy possess enormous advantages and a potential that is far from fully utilized.

Our reserves lie in the Soviet people's inexhaustible creative energy and profound patriotism, the improvement of planning, the better utilization of production potential, and the strengthening of labor, technological, and contract discipline everywhere. Unfortunately, hitherto by no means all cadres — be they economic, soviet, or party — have displayed the necessary initiative, businesslike efficiency, and persistence in utilizing these reserves and resolving the set tasks. As a result of these and other shortcomings, the 11th 5-Year Plan targets in terms of many important indicators were not met in our republic.

At the same time, our great potential is indicated by the fact that the 5-year plan targets for national income volume and growth rate were overfulfilled, and its entire growth — 21.3 percent or almost R17 billion — resulted from increased social labor productivity. Industrial output worth more than R4.5 billion was sold in excess of annual plans. The plans for the commissioning of fixed capital and the construction of housing and other social, cultural, and consumer service projects were overfulfilled.

The results of the last 5-year plan period were critically analyzed at the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress and at the report and election party meetings and conferences, which were addressed by 2.3 million people, in other words almost three-fourths of all Communists in the republic. There is only one conclusion: We could have worked better and done considerably more.

While revealing shortcomings and making proposals for their elimination, the Communists also spoke sharply about the fact that the 5-year plan results were also adversely affected by the

untimely solution of pressing problems by union organs.

The issue revolved primarily around miscalculations in planning, including capital investments which are particularly necessary for the renewal of the production apparatus. For example, proposals for reconstruction and modernization of ferrous metallurgy enterprises were repeatedly submitted to the Gosplan and the USSR Council of Ministers, but they were not examined comprehensively and were not resolved promptly. The situation was, and largely remains, the same in the coal, light, and construction materials industries. It is being corrected, but time has been lost.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers approved a package of measures for the fundamental renovation of the production base in a number of sectors.

Huge capital investments are now being channeled into the development of the national economy and the machine building complex in particular, and also into the implementation of the Energy and Food Programs and the comprehensive program for goods and services. The paramount task is to accomplish everything that has been planned fully and on time.

The effective and, one might say, the actual utilization of capital investments will depend to a decisive extent on the strengthening of the production base of construction organizations, the quality of design, and prompt deliveries of equipment. This is precisely where the crux of many problems lies, and it is important to tackle their solution urgently.

Comrades! Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in the report that the resolution of the new and responsible tasks requires not partial improvements but the profound and comprehensive restructuring of the system for planning and managing the national economy, the reorientation of the actual mentality of cadres.

While improving work actually at the level of production and labor collectives — and we have devoted considerably greater attention to this recently — we must, of course, step up exactingness toward leading cadres. It is important, in V.I. Lenin's words, "that the vanguard is not afraid to work on itself and reshape itself...."

It is necessary to speak about this because quite a few leaders have still not abandoned obsolete approaches and methods in management. Formalism, bureaucracy, and unjustified procrastination in the solution of problems continue to flourish in many management components.

For example, much has been written and said in the last few years about the need to introduce the achievements of science and technology. But, as in the past, enterprises still continue to calculate the results of this work by the number of implemented measures, which, as you know, include many small and insignificant ones.

It is time for this important work to be placed on a solid economic basis. This is even more necessary in view of the fact that the work on accelerating scientific and technical progress has been stepped up everywhere since the June conference in the CPSU Central Committee.

A package of measures in this direction is also being implemented in our republic. A system of targeted republic, sector, and regional programs, which are part and parcel of the national economic plan, has been developed and is being implemented. The implementation of these programs will make it possible by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan period to increase the economic benefit from the utilization of scientific devlopments, inventions, and rationalization proposals at least 50 percent. It is planned to save at least R9 million as a result of saving resources. It is also envisaged to release 1.5 million people from manual labor, which is more than double the amount in the last 5-year plan period.

Party committees and economic organs are stepping up their work to reduce the prime cost of production and to increase the output-capital ratio, enhance the quality of production, and improve the entire production and social infrastructure.

So far, however, the expected results have not been achieved everywhere because of the frequent absence of profound and prompt analysis of the conditions and results of economic activity and comprehensive consideration of their social consequences. In particular, we still encounter in practice instances of excessive appropriation of income from labor collectives which work efficiently, and rising subsidies to those which work at a loss. This leads to leveling and often generates parasitical sentiments.

This is why we fully support the proposals, expressed in the report, to intensify the influence of finance, credit, and prices on all aspects of economic activity and on the interest of labor collectives in high end results and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. In such important work as the improvement of the economic machinery it is necessary to resolve tasks comprehensively, without stopping halfway, as in the past.

Great importance in the work to enhance the efficiency of social production also attaches to the creative utilization of fraternal countries' experience and to active participation in socialist economic integration and in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress.

Comrades! Fundamental changes in the economic conditions of management are also occurring in the agro-industrial complex. The republic's party committees are striving to ensure that agro-industrial complex organs and all kolkhozes and sovkhozes make full use of the new opportunities and financial autonomy methods, and actively introduce front-ranking experience and collective contracts. Particular attention is being devoted to enhancing the stability of grain production, consolidating the feed base, and also to training cadres and improving cultural and everyday living conditions for the rural population.

These tasks are very important and far from easy. This is why it is perfectly obvious that the fulfillment of the plans set for food and raw materials production will demand that agriculture be promptly supplied with highly productive equipment and the whole range of necessary resources. This also applies to enterprises in the meat, dairy, and sugar industries, which require

accelerated modernization and expansion.

Comrade delegates! The implementation of the historic 27th party congress decisions will undoubtedly raise our country to a qualitatively new level in the development of the economy, science, technology, culture, and prosperity, and will augment its international prestige and the magnetic attraction of the ideas of socialism and peace. (applause)

We understand well that the achievement of the set goals will demand an increase in the efficiency of party organizational and ideological work, new and original approaches and solutions, initiative and daring, and lofty responsibility by everyone for the entrusted work.

Soviet Ukraine's Communists and working people will apply all their energy to successfully fulfill the innovative plans to be adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and will do everything to ensure that the beloved motherland is strengthened and flourishes! (prolonged applause)

Kolkhoz Chairman's Address

PM271810 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 86
Second Edition pp 3, 4

["Speech by Comrade N.D. Tereshchenko (Chairman of the 'Put k Kommunizmu' Kolkhoz in Stavropol Kray and Hero of Socialist Labor)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 27 February morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! All of us congress participants have been profoundly impressed by the Political Report of the party Central Committee delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Every word of this outstanding document is permeated with a firm conviction of the rightness of our cause, deep faith in the inexhaustible resources of the socialist system, and highest responsibility for the country's destiny.

We have every reason to say that everything valuable that has entered our lives since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum is very powerfully embodied in the Central Committee's report and the work of our congress — profound realism in assessing the state of affairs in the country and in the international arena, dynamism, boldness in solving existing problems, truthfulness and honesty in everything, and implacability toward window dressing and idle talk.

Indeed, life in our home has become cleaner and brighter. This is the enormous contribution of the Leninist Central Committee, which worked out a correct strategy and energetically embarked on solving the issues dictated by the time and cleansing life of everything that is foreign to our principles. The CPSU Central Committee can always count on the limitless support of the entire party and the entire Soviet people in these noble deeds.

By thinking about the content of the Political Report and comprehending the tasks outlined in it, each one of us defines his place in the enormous work ahead.

The experience of the "Put k Kommunizmu" kolkhoz, which I have led for a quarter of a century now, clearly confirms the conclusion of the CPSU Central Committee Political Report that our socialist economy contains enormous reserves of acceleration. Judge for yourselves. In each of the last three 5-Year Plan periods, we increased the volume of commodity production almost 1.5 times. In these 15 years output per kolkhoz member has trebled and amounts to R10,000. I say this to emphasize the sheer realism of the party's general aim of achieving the highest level of labor productivity and increasing it 2.5 times by the year 2000.

Relying on great assisance from the party and state, the Communists and all the workers of our kolkhoz have in a relatively short period done something that can, without exaggeration, be called on exploit. Look at what we had. The terrain was semidesert. All sectors were economically unprofitable and the grain harvest was barely enough to recover the seeds that were sown.

But today the Irgakly village is a prosperous corner of Stavropol land. In the 11th 5-Year Plan alone, 250 residences were built at the farm's expense or via individual construction. The kolkhoz sports and cultural complex has a swimming pool and a variety of sections run by two masters of sports. The Palace of Culture has good amateur activities. The House of Trade and Consumer Services offers a wide range of services. The basis for these changes is a dynamically developing economy.

We do not forget for a second that the human factor was, is, and will be the decisive force in acceleration. The fact that there are many young people is a distinctive feature of our kolkhoz collective. The average age of workers is 32. This strengthens the guarantee of confident progress. After all, a hankering for the new is supremely characteristic of young people. They react sharply to conservatism and routine.

I will cite the following fact. It seemed that everyone at our dairy complex was up to date in labor organization and the use of machinery. And the results weren't bad. In the 11th 5-Year Plan cow productivity increased by 30 percent and amounted to 3,500 kg of milk. And all the same, this did not satisfy the young Communists and Komsomol members there. They proposed to release at least 15 people, or one-fifth of the collective, by combining jobs. The party committee and the board supported and disseminated their initiative and reinforced it by carrying out job certification.

As a result of measures taken in the kolkhoz as a whole, another 10 percent of kolkhoz members will be released, thereby ensuring two-shifts working on irrigated land using high-powered tractors, and a strengthing the services sphere. This, together with other factors of intensification, will ensure that labor productivity is increased another 1.5 times by the end of the 5-year plan.

It is no accident that I mention labor productivity. We particularly feel the need to accelerate its growth today, when an experiment is under way in the kray to transfer kolkhozes and sovkhozes to full financial autonomy and self-financing. And we will achieve this only if we produce more output with minimal outlays.

There are dozens of farms in the kray that, like our kolkhoz, are increasing crop yields and livestock productivity and on this basis are increasing rates of production and improving their profitability. But there are also many farms that, though they enjoy the same conditions we do, either mark time or completely surrender their positions. Receiving substantial state subsidies, they live a free and easy life and their plans based on past performances do not spur them on.

The natural question arises: Are we not too zealous in giving material assistance to weaklings, so to speak, and how long will this go on? Are we strict enough in holding to account the party organizations and economic leaders of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes that live like parasites off the state? Real opportunities have now been created for profitable work by every farm. And one would like the laggard kolkhozes and sovkhozes to pay their own way and put an end to parasitism once and for all.

Much here depends on the militancy of party organizations, each Communist at his workplace, and production leaders and technologists. It is necessary to act competently, not be afraid of assuming responsibility, and more courageously make decisions that actively affect the state of affairs. I can say from my own experience that life has its mistakes and blunders. But it is important to always see a goal before you and persistently strive to achieve it.

I think that the time has also come to take a somewhat different view of work payment in order to step up its effect on the labor contribution of each worker and the results of management as a whole. This was discussed very correctly in the Political Report. A practice has developed in our kolkhoz whereby people receive almost half their earnings on the basis of end results. At the forefront here is increasing output, improving its quality, and reducing expenditure and the amount of profit.

We are firmly convinced that one should not economize on incentives. Good labor should be fully encouraged. This principle can be applied not only to production, but to other spheres as well. And collectives should have a decisive role here.

A few words about planning. The rooted approach — based on past performance — has become an obvious obstacle. This has often been said. And the position of the USSR Gosplan and other departments that for some reason stubbornly adhere to this principle is amazing. Is it not clear that planning on the basis of past performance decreases the interest of leading farms in further increasing production? Our view is that the main planning tool should be an economic assessment of the land, and the efficiency with which it is used should be the yardstick of management.

We have now entered a stage of the all-out intensification of crop farming and livestock breeding and the widespread introduciton of progressive methods. The shortage of good equipment is felt here particularly sharply. There is no doubt that the material and technical base in rural areas has noticeably strengthened since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum. However, we continue to have an acute need for special equipment.

There is a shortage of 3-5 metric ton tracked tractors. And kolkhozes and sovkhozes refuse to acquire feed procurement combines, particularly the KSK-100, because of their extremely low reliability and high price.

Supplies of the KSS-2.6 silage-harvesting combines have unjustifiably decreased. Yet, imperfect though it is, this is practically the only combine that can harvest corn at a yield of more than 400 quintals per hectare of green matter. We lose up to 20 percent of the harvest, particularly feed crops, each year due to a lack of industrial transportation.

The way of solving these problems is reflected in the draft congress documents. This is a matter for industry and the responsibility of ministries. Unfortunately, some of them are still not notable for their quick response to the needs of agriculture. After all, these questions have already been raised at CPSU Central Committee plenums and all-union conferences. I also mentioned them at the Central Committee Plenum in October 1984 and even received a reply, in particular from the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, that painted bright prospects. But more than a year has passed; yet substantial changes have not taken place.

The Central Committee Political Report defines major measures for the social development of rural areas. We agricultural workers are grateful to the party Central Committee for this and will make even greater efforts to realize the large-scale tasks set by the congress.

In recent years social construction in rural areas has progressed noticeably. In our kray, for instance, individual builders built 45,000 houses during the 11th 5-Year Plan. New schools and preschool institutions have been commissioned in rural areas; hundreds of kilometers of hard-surfaced roads have been laid; and almost 25,000 apartments have been provided with gas facilities. As a result, not only has the exodus of the rural population ceased, but its size in the kray has increased by 40,000 people in the last 3 years.

However, all this is done not only with great difficulty (these things aren't easy), but also often — why hide it — in evasion of the law when it comes to obtaining construction and finishing materials. And if we talk about housing construction using kolkhoz members' funds, the situation with regard to materials is much worse.

All this must be corrected; rural social construction, like production construction, must be fully provided with everything necessary. At the same time, we believe, more favorable conditions for individual construction should be created. And farm funds should be directed more toward providing villages amenities, building roads, laying mains services, and other needs.

And one other issue. Irrigated fields are our salvation and hope. Irrigated land in our kolkhoz, which occupies a total of 17 percent of arable land, provides more than 60 percent of gross plant growing output. Workers at our kolkhoz, like those in the entire kray, welcomed enthusiastically the decision to build the Volga-Chogray canal and the fact that by the year 2000 it is planned to expand the area of irrigated fields to 1 million hectares, thereby providing a 40-percent increase in grain production and

increasing meat and wool production 1.5 times.

However, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is being very slow to start work in this direction. And the republic's Agroprom [Agro-Industrial Committee] has not properly joined in the solution of this problem.

We are amazed by the reasoning of certain scientists in the central press who underestimate the importance of irrigation in our semidesert and arid steppes. I recall the opponents of the Tersko-Kumskiy and Grand Stavropol Canals. But time confirmed the correctness of the course of developing irrigated farming in the kray.

I propose that the construction of the Volga-Chogray canal and subsequent stages of the Grand Stavropol Canal be included in the Basic Guidelines.

Comrade delegates! Each of us is proud and happy to be taking part in the work of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party — the mightiest and most glorious party of our time. There is no greater honor than to be conscious of one's involvement in its grand creative plans.

I am certain that these feelings are shared by thousands of my fellow Stavropol residents and millions of Soviet people, who clearly realize that their selfless labor is the reliable guarantee of the growth of our country's economic might and a preserving peace for us all and our children. (Applause)

Academy President Aleksandrov Speaks

PM271617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 86 Second Edition p 5

["Speech by Comrade A.P. Aleksandrov (President of the USSR Academy of Sciences)" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 26 February morning session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Most esteemed comrades! Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich! Our country's entire people, like most other people in the world, are deeply grateful to the CPSU Central Committee and to you for the persistent and principled actions to maintain world peace. (applause) Yesterday, new ideas geared to this noble aim were put forward on the congress platform.

Scientists have a particularly clear picture of the potential scale and consequences of a nuclear catastrophe and they heartily thank you and our party and government for the efforts and initiatives for the benefit of the motherland and of all the world's peoples. Soviet scientists will aid the party's efforts to maintain peace in all areas. They will do everything necessary to ensure reliable security for our great motherland! (applause)

Dear comrades! The task set forth by the party of accelerating scientific and technical progress is the continuation of Lenin's great cause. Immediately after the October Revolution, when civil war and intervention were still raging in the country and a blockade had been organized, Vladimir Ilich Lenin set forth the task of eliminating illiteracy, developing all types of education, creating many scientific institutes, and developing science. In April 1918, on Lenin's initiative, the Academy of Sciences was instructed to search for raw materials and power resources and resurrect and develop industry and areas of science and technology ensuring independent and swift development of the country's national economy.

The state plan for the electrification of Russia was called by Lenin the "party's second program" — which reflects the great importance he attached to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Equal rights for the multitude of peoples in our country and the general development of education, industry, and scientific research established an enormous creative potential. In only 15-20 years a once illiterate, backward Russia was transformed into a mighty, industrially developed country.

During the Great Patriotic War in terms of the power, quality and quantity of its own armaments the Soviet Union surpassed Germany, which was utilizing the larger part of Europe's industrial base. And this was the material basis for our great victory in the struggle against fascism.

During the war years it became clear that both fascist Germany and the United States had started developing an atomic weapon. Following the defeat of fascism, our country faced a nuclear threat. The U.S. nuclear attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was not a military necessity. It was a demonstration of the new U.S. political stance which was as follows: "The U.S. mission is to rule the world." It was reinforced by the terrible new weapon, which only the United States possessed. The United States decided to use it to reverse the course of history: it encircled our country with around 50 nuclear bases, launched the cold war, and accelerated the creation of stockpiles of nuclear weapons against us. The projected date of the attack was also named 1957. These documents are now well known.

The State Defense Committee instructed our industrial and scientific sectors to take countermeasures and it was in 1949 that the U.S. monopoly in that sphere was broken. Under the scientific leadership of I.V. Kurchatov the first atomic bombs were created, followed by — before the United States — hydrogen bombs too. The security of the Soviet Union was ensured.

But from the very start our country had other aims — of a peaceful nature. In 1954, soon after the weapons were created, the world's first atomic power station was created in the USSR. I would like to applaud its creators. (applause)

At the time, the actual territory of the United States could not be reached by a retaliatory strike. That kind of situation could not entirely prevent war. On instructions from the CPSU Central Committee, in 1957-1958 Academician S.P. Korolev's group created intercontinental missile technology which was capable of delivering atomic and hydrogen weapons to any part of the United States. The very complex guidance system for these weapons was created by Soviet scientists under the leadership of Academician M.V. Keldysh. Soviet computer technology was even the being used for that purpose. (applause)

The United States was arming itself. It was developing nuclear

submarines. We responded by building them as well. Soon the first nuclear icebreaker appeared in the USSR — a ship with a peaceful role. This was further confirmation of our orientation toward peace.

It was at that time that the first artificial satellite was built in the USSR. The peaceful exploration of space had begun. As a result of the CPSU Central Committee's wise policy, Soviet science developed dynamically and the country's technical level continued to rise. A situation developed where an attempt by the United States to attack our country would have prompted a retaliatory strike not only against the bases surrounding us, but also against the entire territory of the United States. The aggressive designs of the United States had lost all meaning. They would have meant suicide for that country. The United States was forced to replace its policy of confrontation with the policy of peaceful coexistence proposed by the Soviet Union.

But the United States was doing its best to regain its military superiority and was constantly modernizing its armaments. This was invariably accompied by corresponding steps on our part. Our scientific and technical potential enabled us to maintain an approximate equality of forces. This permitted the conclusion of agreements with the United States which somewhat reduced the danger of a nuclear conflict and created the possibility of a long period without wars.

At that time our motherland's economy was developing rapidly, albeit unevenly. The laggard sectors began to acquire the habit of not demanding that our science — sectorial and academic — begin work to create new technologies or products. It became customary to buy technology or products abroad. In many cases this led to the stagnation of certain scientific and technical sectors and to our development becoming dependent on supplies from foreign countries. Vladimir Ilich Lenin had always fought vigorously against such a policy.

Fortunately, this "imports plague" did not affect, or barely affected, the sectors governing our motherland's security. But for many years we continued to buy abroad many types of products or technology that we could have made ourselves with relatively little effort. And we did manage to tackle by ourselves, without any purchases abroad, the equipping of such sophisticated spheres of technology as the nuclear and space rocket spheres.

Of course, there is nothing wrong with buying the best examples abroad in order to compare them with our own products and keep up with advanced scientific or technological developments. But it is absolutely essential to immediately develop our scientific and technological sectors which are showing signs of lagging behind.

Indeed, it is clear that the capitalist countries will always use any lag in our country in order to pressure us. Remember when the FRG firms stopped supplying the USSR with pipes for the gas pipelines we had started laying. You will recall a more recent example: When we announced the construction of large gas pipelines from Siberia to the western border in order to supply Europe with gas, supplies of equipment for gas-pumping stations were immediately halted. It is the same in all new areas of science or technology: The USSR always encounters barriers and refusals to supply the equipment.

What effective measures can be taken against this? There is only one, which is to develop the relevant technological spheres here.

Comrades! Some of our people actually feel much happier carrying out tasks on the basis of purchases: You do not have to think about delivery dates (they are written into a contract, so the deliveries will be made); you do not have to bother about acquiring all the requisite items or about the quality (there are formal guarantees). Nevertheless it is time we organized things properly, developed our own technology and science, and carried out the complex tasks ourselves. (applause)

Dear comrades! I want to touch on some very important scientific tasks set forth in M.S. Gorbachev's report. The USSR Academy of Sciences is conducting fundamental and applied research. At the moment we have more than 300 completed projects which could be introduced into industry but are not being introduced.

There is an exhibition at the Institute of Metallurgy at the moment showing a large range of projects which have been brought to the introduction stage, but which have not been introduced. Why does this happen? There is one very powerful obstacle. When we are working on something new, we endeavor either to create some kind of energy-saving technology or materials-saving technology, or to replace expensive, scarce materials with more accessible ones. In all cases this makes products cheaper. So the plant director is suddenly faced with the question: Even if he works in the same way as he did before, the financial aspect will begin to suffer...

M.S. Gorbachev: So gross output is reduced.

A.P. Aleksandrov: ...gross output is reduced, quite right. You cannot imagine what damage this obstacle does to new developments. Here is an example. One enterprise in Moscow was making switches for electrical systems. They were made of silver and the enterprise was receiving a bonus for silver economies. Everything was fine. Then they invented another alloy using no silver at all. So their comfortable position in the rayon went out the window and none of the plans were met because the product had become cheaper. But it was no worse. This, comrades, is what we must look at extremely seriously; it really is a very important obstacle. We have now set up at the Academy of Sciences Presidium a group of economists and technicians to look into the matter and get rid of this crazy situation.

Comrades! When we are working with one ministry, we generally find ways of producing the requisite products. They are usually introduced quickly, and there are no problems. We are happy and so is the ministry. We are getting good results from joint work. But if several ministries must be involved and some of them are not providing the finished product, just components or parts — then you have the germ of a disastrous situation.

Engineering centers have now been set up in the Ukraine on the initiative of Academician B.Ye. Paton — we now want to spread this experience far and wide. A CPSU Central Committee decision was made regarding the organization of intersectorial scientific and technical complexes incorporating academic institutes, sector institutes, and industrial enterprises. The first complexes will begin operating this year. In fact, the first is already

in existence: it is the laser center near Moscow.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report highlighted the problems in machine building. We are now capable of increasing the operating life of every machine by between 100 and 400-500 percent. As you can imagine, if the life of a machine is tripled, only one-third the number of machines will be needed. As a result, the national economy's needs will be much more fully provided for. The paramount task of the new scientific and technical complexes will be to introduce modern methods of strengthening and modern methods of rating machinery in order to make our machinery at least as reliable as the best foreign types.

Comrades! It is the same story with computers. Why are computers and automated systems being developed abroad? To make the capitalists less dependent on workers, to reduce the number of workers, and to weaken the trade unions and the working class.

The picture here is completely different. When we introduce automation here, our country's economy develops more quickly and the people's well-being improves. We are able to develop our entire industrial base because people are being released by automated enterprises. This gives us an enormous push forward.

At our Atomic Energy Institute a small section has been created in which all production is automated: from planning to manufacture of parts. The machine tool workload immediately increased 2.5 times. So now we are making in the section so many parts that we do not know what to do with them. We told everyone in the ministry: please, comrades, if you are ordering parts, order them from us, but give us something to make them from. (applause)

Comrades! Soviet science is strong enough in all the main areas: in biology, in which we have now made good progress, having been very backward, in biochemistry, biotechnology, electronics, and microprocessors. We can do all this. But we are doing badly at the moment precisely because there are far too many ministries; coordination is very difficult. For example, Comrade V.V. Kotelnikov (he is present in this hall) has a small operation making fiber optic systems for communications. But it is impossible to put them in service in industry because a number of ministries are involved. We are now organizing a complex which should iron out these contradictions and then we will make rapid progress in this area because we know exactly what to do and how to do it.

Comrades! Our science is strong because our country is doing a very good job of developing it. And we believe that the biggest disaster for a scientist is when he sees his useful and essential development lying on a shelf doing nothing. So let us — and we can do it — make sure that it does not lie on the shelf but is used for our people's benefit! (prolonged applause)

Shkabardnya Speech Published

PM271713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 86 Second Edition p 5

["Speech by Comrade M.S. Shkabardnya, USSR Minister of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 26 February morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Respected comrade delegates! It is a great honor for every Communist to participate in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and a particular honor to participate directly in the discussion of questions of historic significance for our party and our people.

We congress delegates were deeply moved by the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report, which made a thorough analysis and gave the most objective possible appraisal of the country's domestic and international position from a Marxist standpoint. The report not only reflected existing successes and achievements, but also frankly and with the utmost Bolshevik directness named errors and omissions and unresolved problems impeding the development of our society. Proceeding from a realistic evaluation of the state of affairs, it formulated the main tasks facing our party and all Soviet people, and it clearly defined the ways of resolving these tasks.

While fully supporting the principles and conclusions contained in the Political Report, I would particularly like to stress that the Leninist Party came to its congress armed with new historical experience of socialist building and experience of struggling for peace and social progress.

A most important stage in the formation of the theoretical conclusions and political directives determining the strategy of the party's domestic and foreign policy in the present complex and crucial historical period was the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, which set the course of speeding up the country's social and economic development. The plenum initiated vital changes in approaches to resolving political and economic tasks. It set a new, dynamic rhythm in the work of party and state organs and labor collectives. I must say directly that work has become considerably harder, but on the other hand it is more interesting and the results are better.

Nowadays one can sometimes hear it said that the rates are high, the tasks complex, and the extra burdens excessive. But it is a well-known fact that any acceleration is impossible without imposing extra burdens. And consequently, every one of us who wishes to work must find the inner strength to reorient himself. We understand that in the new conditions everyone — from the worker to the minister — must show even greater persistency and selflessness in reaching set goals and must fearlessly renounce everything that has outlived its time and renounce mental inertia, complacency, and familiar but now useless schemes and approaches.

It seems that just recently we were literally held captive by plan amendments. But it transpires that we can work without amendments. This has prompted all of us production workers to tighten up seriously both in formulating the plan and in carrying

it out. Order has strengthened and plan discipline and responsibility have increased. My only wish now is for the central planning organs to also adopt a more responsible attitude to the development of projects and plans, particularly with regard to their balanced nature.

Comrades! As noted in the report, the supreme aim of our party's economic strategy has been and remains that of further raising the people's material and cultural living standards.

Achievement of this aim requires the greatest possible increase in production efficiency. The main strategic lever for accelerating the development of the national economy is scientific and technical progress, which ensures a multiple increase in labor productivity and savings of materials and energy resources on the basis of fundamentally new technologies and production processes.

It is quite obvious that no appreciable step forward can be made in this matter without the extensive introduction of automation and without up-to-date computer equipment and program-controlled equipment.

The ministry is adopting the necessary measures to meet the requirements of the national economy for automation means. As a whole, the 11th 5-Year Plan targets have been met in terms of all the basic technical and economic indices. The volume of instruments and computer equipment produced increased 1.4 times. Product renewal has been accelerated. During the 5-year plan consumer goods were produced and sold to the value of more than R30 billion. All production growth was achieved here through increased labor productivity alone.

We have completed structural reorganization in the sector and are already operating fully on a two-tier management system. Production and science-and-production associations have been extended and the number of sites has been virtually halved. All science organizations have been incorporated into associations. With the formation of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine Building, coordination of the work done by sectors in the machine building complex is improving.

All this taken together is already yielding positive results. And although the work indicators of the sector as a whole are not bad, in light of the new party directives we are beginning the new 5-year plan by evaluating achievements more self-critically. There is still a great deal in our work that holds us back and restrains acceleration.

This primarily applies to the inadequate technical standard and quality of a number of types of instrument products and digital program control equipment. Also still unresolved is our main task of satisfying the requirements of the national economy for a number of most important groups of instrument equipment. An acute shortage is apparent in terms of many types of instruments and automation means. To a considerable extent this is the result of our unfinished work and miscalculations. But it is also the result of the fact that, for a long time, proper attention has not been devoted to questions of developing instrument making and machine building as a whole. In elaborating the course aimed at speeding up scientific and technical progress, the party Central Committee indicated the key role played by machine building. This is a correct statement of the issue which has long been topical.

The need to change attitudes to the machine-building complex has been noted before. But apart from stating the fact, the proper measures have not been taken. This has held back the intensification of many production operations and has had a negative effect on the growth rates of the country's entire economy.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum fundamentally and effectively changed the attitude to this question. In plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan period, machine building has received the necessary acceleration and has been given state priority.

The rates of production volume growth in machine building will be twice as fast as overall growth rates in industry producing the means of production. High volume growth rates have been established in the production of instruments and computer equipment, the output of which will increase 1.7 times in the current 5-year plan period. This will make it possible as a whole to ensure the fulfillment of the most important all-union programs for flexible automated production operations and automated planning systems in machine building, and will also ensure that targets are met for introducing systems to control technological processes in metallurgy and in the fuel and energy and agro-industrial complexes.

The output of instruments and computer complexes for the oil and gas industry will be doubled, the output of instruments and means for calculating and regulating the consumption of fuel and electric power will be increased 2.5 times, the output of instruments for scientific research will be doubled, and the output of apparatus and control systems for sectors in the agro-industrial complex will increase 1.5-2 times. Large serial production of control apparatus will be organized and the output of digital program control equipment for machine tools and robots will be almost tripled.

Virtually all serially produced models of digital program control equipment will be replaced during this 5-year plan by new models corresponding to the best world models in terms of their technical standards. We are conducting this work in conjunction with the Ministry of the Electronics Industry and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. As in the 11th 5-Year Plan, all growth in production volumes will be ensured by increasing labor productivity.

Comrades! There is only one way for us to resolve these complex tasks — through the accelerated introduction of the latest scientific and technical achievements into every sphere of our production, scientific, and economic activity. We plan to quintuple the output of specialized technological equipment. We attach paramount significance to retooling and expanding enterprises. More than 70 percent of capital investments is channeled into this, and the investment is meant to secure the renewal of approximately half of all fixed capital during the 5-year plan. Production will be restructured on the basis of widespread introduction of program controlled equipment, robotization, rotor lines, and automation.

Comrades! The question of considerably increasing the scale of the use of microelectronics in machine building and in all sectors of the national economy merits special attention.

The use of microelectronics makes it possible to substantially increase the functional potential of machines and equipment, increase their reliability many times over, and reduce power consumption and overall weight indicators. This is the only way we can reach the most advanced technical frontiers. However, modern electronic equipment is still inadequately used in machine building. Today, electronic control means must be an inalienable structural part of any machines and units and, clearly, without a knowledge of electronics and without the mastery of electronic technology it is simply impossible to either design, manufacture, or utilize modern equipment.

In the age of the scientific and technical revolution, when life is so dynamic and when science is moving rapidly forward, workers, specialists, and leaders who fail to grasp contemporary scientific achievements in their sphere of activity fall catastrophically behind and become a brake on the development of the country's economy. I am thoroughly convinced that in the immediate future technical progress and the rates of production intensification will be held back not so much by a shortage of computer technology and program controlled equipment as by a shortage of professionally trained cadres. One sees again here the decisive role of the human factor in questions of production intensification. Precisely this circumstance, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has noted, compels every one of us to strive with increasing energy and persistence to master the entire wealth of accumulated knowledge in order to avoid stagnation.

In our opinion, it is essential to develop a statewide system in the immediate future for the training and constant professional retraining of cadres in view of the revolutionary technological changes taking place in the period of rapid development in automation, cybernetics, and information science. It is no secret that, in the age of technical progress, many generations of equipment succeed one another during the lifespan of one generation of people.

Acceleration and improvement of vocational and general educational training, the rapid accessibility of funds of knowledge, and computer literacy — all these spiritually enrich the working man and ultimately contribute to accelerating our progress.

I would like to stress that the entire aggregate of the aforementioned questions of intensifying social production can be effectively resolved only on the basis of extensive automation in every sphere of the national economy.

It seems to us that we need to develop a long-term program for production automation and management in the national economy which will ensure unity in statewide technical policies, the observance of the necessary proportions of expenditure on automation in every sector of the national economy, and, on this basis, the achievement of the highest possible economic development rates.

Comrades! In conclusion I would like to say a few words on the problems of restructuring the economic mechanism. However much has been said of the positive results of the large-scale economic experiment — and there are indeed such results — unfortunately, even collectives of enterprises working well have been given virtually no serious incentives for intensive plans or real independence. There are a mass of restrictive factors that fetter the healthy initiative of labor collectives. For example, enterprises earn substantial funds for social and consumer needs and housing construction. But in many cases these means prove illusory! Enterprises are unable to build projects for social and consumer purposes even by economical means if they are not allocated the maximum state capital investment.

Let us say that in the 12th 5-Year Plan enterprises in our sector will have approximately R0.5 billion for the construction of such projects, but the maximum allocated to them for the 5-year plan is R83 million. We are faced with a paradox. Enterprise collectives earn money, there is a need for kindergartens, Pioneer camps, housing, and so forth, but collectives are unable to build them even with their own resources. Hence cadre turnover, wastage of work time, and so forth.

I think that our economic science must more actively study the formation of an integrated, effective system of economic management, because we get the impression that the planning organs, held captive by existing methods of administration and management, are more concerned with polemicizing about improving the economic mechanism than with really restructuring it in reality. (applause)

Comrades! Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee and all of you that the instrument makers will make every effort and devote all their knowledge and experience to implement the decisions of the 27th party congress and will thereby make a worthy contribution to accelerating the economic and social development of our motherland and to the cause of strengthening peace on earth. (applause)

Gromyko Speech

PM271630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 86 Second Edition pp 5, 6

["Speech by Comrade A.A. Gromyko (chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium)" (*PRAVDA* headline) at 26 February afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrades! Everyone who speaks from this rostrum certainly mounts it with emotion. And the person who is now standing on it is no exception.

The 27th CPSU Congress is an outstanding event of our time. The congress delegates, and together with them the party as a whole, are exactingly assessing everything that has been done over the decades and lays the foundations for our new successes.

The problems solved since the grim trials of the war are clearly visible from the tremendous vantage point of the congress. Their resolution was within the capabilities of only a great country like ours, only a heroic people like the Soviet people, only a party like the Leninist party. (applause)

In outlining plans for the future, our party is mobilizing efforts, energy, and its intellect and experience in order to make our people's life still better. The strategy and tactics of communist building at the present stage are unfolded most powerfully in the Political Report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the party program that is under discussion, and in the plans for the country's further economic and social development.

The world is today hanging on every word — that is no exaggeration — every word from the Kremlin. Anyone abroad, provided he is not stupefied by the propaganda of various political rogues, can see that socialism is confidently moving forward. (applause)

Communists have always greatly valued businesslike talk and rigorous, businesslike assessments of what we have achieved both inside the country and in international affairs. Simply pompous and bombastic assessments are alien to us. But we have every reason to say that the 27th congress and the content of its work are a solemn hymn to our socialist society and its colossal victories. (applause)

The whole atmosphere of the congress breathes a firm confidence in our powers to fulfill what has been planned. The question of overcoming shortcomings has been uncompromisingly raised at it. We can see them more clearly than anyone outside and, of course, far more clearly than those who are portrayed in the West, obviously for want of anyone better, as "specialists in Soviet affairs."

Those people abroad who try to perceive in the shortcomings that we ourselves see and criticize weak points of socialism as a social system are making a mistake. Only a party convinced of the inexhaustible potential of the socialist tenor of our life and of the enduring strength of our revolutionary ideas can openly speak of our problems and solve them with the aid of the whole people. (applause)

In its foreign policy this party offers peace to all countries and peoples and struggles for it every day and every hour.

The socialist community countries are with us in this struggle. The Warsaw Pact, whose members are united by the common ideals of Marxism-Leninism and by common security interests, stands guarding peace like a mighty cliff. (applause)

What is the ideological and political baggage of contemporary imperialism? It has foisted the arms race on mankind and stubbornly advocates its continuation. This is under conditions in which weapons, including mass destruction weapons, have already been stockpiled in such quantities that the earth is groaning. No, our country is by no means exaggerating when it tells everyone, absolutely everyone, of this terrible danger.

The world literally held its breath when it heard the historically important proposals on completely eliminating nuclear weapons before the end of the present century and preventing the militarization of space contained in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement of 15 January 1986. Opponents of war and everyone who rejects it held their heads higher. They saw for themselves once more that socialism is again displaying an inflexible will for peace and is demanding that the insane slide toward the abyss be stopped.

Certain circles in the Western countries are doing their utmost to belittle the influence of our proposals on people's minds. The things that are being done for this purpose'

There is the competition between professional and freelance propaganda criers and streams of official speeches steeped in the spirit of the arms race. There are the series of various conferences — overt and covert. And there is something like a reproach to our country to the effect that it has conceived the intention of mounting a real peace offensive.

Yes, it is a peace offensive, and we are not afraid of that reproach. The main weapon on which that offensive relies is our people's will to do everything possible to protect peace. The Soviet Union is appealing not to missiles and bombs, but to people's reason, irrespective of which part of the world they live in, which social system they prefer, and which ideology they support.

At the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva recently two policies met. The peaceful course of the USSR and our party was brilliantly demonstrated by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. (applause) The results of Geneva are well known. A "glimmer of hope" for the future unquestionably appeared after the meeting. That considered remark by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee accurately describes the situation.

The Soviet Union believes that this must be followed by specific agreements — on reducing and totally eliminating nuclear weapons and on not spreading the arms race to space.

Soviet people, our allies and friends, and all peoples expect that a way will be found to rid mankind of the burden of armaments. The Land of the Soviets is placing all its prestige and all the influence of its policy in the scales on the side of peace.

The USSR and the United States are two mighty powers with wide world interests. But the United States must also see this not as a source of confrontation but as a source of these powers' special responsibility for the fate of present and future generations. That was said in the name of our country at Geneva, and that is also what we say after Geneva. (applause)

The Soviet people are a peace-loving people. Only dishonest people can claim the contrary. Everyone knows that they have not started wars. But, defending their motherland, they have ended them, and ended them in the right way, as justice demanded. (applause)

The claims of a Soviet threat to the West are a crude deception, and those who resort to it know this. What is it that they are trying to foist on us? In effect we are told: Either you change your social system and abandon socialism, or there will be war.

Our country has repeatedly given and continues today to give a clear response to this. We do not barter socialism. The socialist system is unshakable. Only hopeless political fantasists can fail to realize that. (applause) Socialism is being improved and will be improved and strengthened. This is the essence of the ideas of

the CPSU Central Committee (April) 1985 Plenum, this is the very heart of the entire strategic line permeating the party's plans.

It is toward this that the majestic tasks unfolded with tremendous breadth in the Political Report, the party program, and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development are directed.

These tasks display the mighty dynamism of everything that we are now doing and reveal socialism's increasingly great potential in accelerating the country's economic and social development via the improvement of the management of the national economy, via scientific and technical progress, the increase of social production efficiency, and the improvement of output quality, and via the improvement of socialist democracy.

The grandeur of these plans requires the mobilization of all the reserves contained in the socialist system.

One of the most important things in our state and social life is the need to make full use of the soviets of people's deputies. "All power to the soviets!" — those words rang out in revolutionary Petrograd for the first time in history.

Charged with the energy and thought of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, they proclaimed to everyone in the world that power in a huge country had passed into the people's hands. The Soviet State, traveling a path almost 70 years long and not letting go of the banner of Lenin, has carried its loyalty to the revolutionary ideological foundations of that power through every trial. (applause)

And when we assess what our people have still to accomplish under the party's leadership, the tasks of the soviets at all levels, from top to bottom, emerge perhaps more clearly than ever before. The good things that the Soviets are doing are still only the start of the implementation of these state organs' plans in the present conditions. The main work still lies ahead. And they must be ready for this.

It is a question of the large army of the people's elected representatives — over 2.3 million people — not counting the many millions in the aktiv on which that army directly relies.

Who if not they should primarily concern themselves with resolving the many economic problems and contribute to implementing the principle of social justice?

Their important function is to formulate, approve, and implement comprehensive plans for economic and social development on their territories.

Of course, the soviets must primarily utilize local resources and reserves — develop local industry, repair facilities, trade, and the services sphere at an accelerated pace and fulfill their own plans in full and on time.

To take social problems, they include the need to provide people with housing, the improvement of medical services to the population — which is a matter of vital interest to every family and every Soviet person — school affairs, the expansion of the network of preschool establishments, the organization of working people's leisure, concern for the preservation of the environment and for highway construction, the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, and the strictest observance of legality.

The Political Report sharply but fairly raises the question of the quality of any product, all types of goods and services, and the construction of housing. If the congress were to speak much more and one hundred times more strongly of the need to improve quality, even that would be perfectly justified!

Yet the above list by no means exhausts all the problems that the soviets must deal with profoundly and seriously.

I particularly want to mention young people and their specific needs, on which the soviets must work constantly — I repeat, constantly. The logic of life itself decrees that they must put their hand to the helm of the management of state affairs. We all know that on the whole young people work honestly, and examples of their heroism are well known.

Young people must carry a still richer charge of energy, education, inner culture, and vocational training. We all want to see the young people of the Land of the Soviets ideologically tempered, devoted to their motherland, and devoted to the ideals of communism — the ideals of the older generations, of their fathers, who stubbornly overcame the difficulties and, brick by brick, built the edifice that now towers proudly over the world: the USSR. (applause)

No one must forget that it was they, the older generations, defending the revolution's cause, who won their victories with the swords of the Red cavalry and with the legendary [machinegun] carts. During the war against the fascist aggressors it was they, the older generations of Soviet people, and we know that it was a matter of tens of millions of them, who laid down their lives in defending the motherland of socialism, their homes, and their culture and all its values created over many centuries.

The customs of the exploiter society — the pernicious ideology and the pseudoculture that the world of profit exudes — must be alien to our young people; the viruses of philistinism, moral deformity and cynicism, and the thoughtless aping of vulgarities from outside must be alien to them.

All means of ideological education — powerful levers such as television, the movies, radio, literature, the theater, music, and much else besides — can and must contribute effectively to molding the builders of the communist society.

The activity of the soviets — especially in the spheres of culture, education, and leisure — must contribute to ensuring that our contemporaries possess the highest moral qualities. They must exemplify nobility, lucid intelligence, and a healthy spirit and body, in other words, the man of the future of whom the founders of the communist teaching dreamed as an ideal.

It should be emphatically stressed from the congress rostrum that it is time to put a stop to the situation whereby local soviets pay lip service to recognizing the need to perform their duties but

often reduce everything to the adoption of decisions that are followed either by no action, or by action on a tiny scale.

It must be admitted that unfortunately there is plenty of red tape and paperwork. It is difficult for the "ordinary man," so to speak, to fight his way through this maze of paper without an experienced guide, and sometimes even impossible.

Often soviet and economic organs at local level resolve questions that perturb citizens only after intervention "from above," as people sometimes say. But no "above" is enough to resolve all these questions. The absolute majority of them relate directly to the competence of local organs.

You can only wonder when you read citizens' individual and collective letters and complaints, signed sometimes by hundreds of people: What is the origin of the inattentiveness toward their requests? When you investigate, it turns out that sometimes not even material expenditure is required in order to resolve the questions. All that needed to be done on the spot was to show consideration for people.

Callousness toward visitors must be replaced by sensitivity and concern. This must become a law in the activity of every deputy, every ispolkom, and every soviet. No citizen must leave without having seen a deputy. (applause)

Yet how many examples there are of written brush-offs and of people being referred from one body to another! War invalid Viktor Georgiyevich Ivanov from the city of Perevalsk in Voroshilovgrad Oblast, after running up against unproductive promises at local level that were not fulfilled for years, writes: "People around here don't believe 'promise-mongers' ['obeshchalkiny']" (animation in the hall) Even that is probably tactfully put.

Let's have less paper-shuffling and fewer bland and often impersonal resolutions, and more practical advances in work and more zest in it!

When addressing the soviets from this rostrum, it is appropriate to say: Comrade Soviets, be more active, show your mettle as masters, and be most strictly answerable for what you do, just as the people of whom you yourselves are a part demand.

Of course, the soviets must be given support by party organizations in practically resolving the tasks facing them, for this is a task for the entire Communist Party and the entire people.

On the eve of the congress, and still more so during its work, people in various countries have been comparing what socialism gives people and what capitalism gives them. Just a few days ago a debate on this very topic took place in the U.S. Congress. Of course, there was one hundred times more demagoguery than truth in this debate. Of course, different people give different answers to this question. The bourgeois mass news media shower viewers, readers, and listeners with streams of all kinds of fables about the Land of the Soviets. There is the juggling of facts about human rights and barefaced slander about the "infringement of the individual" under socialism. However, one thing is clear — it is futile to seek objectivity or mere decency in the authors of this stuff. They have nothing to do with objectivity and decency.

It is now difficult for Soviet people to imagine what it is like to have no work.

But what is happening over there? Take the richest country in the capitalist world — the United States — for instance. There are millions of unemployed and homeless people, tens of millions who cannot afford education and medical services, and a multitude of people who have the status of second-class citizens merely because their skin is not white. Spending on social needs is ruthlessly cut back year in and year out and is burned in the furnaces of the weapons-producing monopolies.

It is well known that any protests by working people at the reduction of appropriations for social needs are ignored. And if there are demonstrations, they are often brutally suppressed, especially when they have an antiwar orientation. Two or three speeches in favor of the working people are delivered from the rostrum of parliaments, mostly for decency's sake. But these speeches never change anything.

Those who mold this policy like to pose as defenders of human rights. They can be said to vie with one another in this — who can strike the loftiest note. But you wonder what sort of respect for human rights this is when what concern is really shown for is something else entirely — the stockpiling of ever-increasing quantities of means of killing people.

The historians and litterateurs of the past left for subsequent generations descriptions of war that even now chill the heart. That applies particularly to World War II, which was unleashed by fascism.

What powerful anger is merited by those who are today stubbornly resisting the ending of the arms race and are coolly calculating how many hundreds of millions of people will die in the event of a nuclear catastrophe! Those who do this have no moral right to speak of their respect for human rights. (applause)

All our plans for domestic development, the plans of the Soviet State, and our strategy in foreign affairs are an indicator of the most profound respect for human rights, individual freedom, and great humanism and a most passionate defense of people's sacred right to live. No one provided more cogent proof of that than Soviet people, both during the grim war years and during the years of peace.

Comrades! The congress is vivid testimony to the cohesion of the party's ranks and its ideological unity. Let the whole world see that this is so. No one must be allowed on the pretext of encouraging the healthy and necessary matter of criticism and self-criticism — and this matter must be law — to resort to the fantasy of cracks in our party and in Soviet society. Those who do this or would do it should be put in their place — as they deserve. Criticism, as a powerful and effective party weapon, and the vilification of honest Communists are not the same thing, not the same thing at all. (applause) All the means at the disposal of our ideological and political enemies abroad are incapable of creating a breach in our party's ranks or in its ideology.

The Soviet Union and socialist society will continue to stride confidently along the Leninist path. There can be no doubt that every participant in the congress, when he leaves our revolutionary shrine, the Kremlin, and returns home, will work with still greater energy to fulfill the historic decisions of our congress together with all Communists and the whole people. (tumultuous, prolonged applause)

Usmankhodzhayev Address

PM281244 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86
Second Edition pp 2, 3

["Speech by I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 26 February afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates! Fidelity to Leninist traditions has been seen at the 27th party congress as never before in the exceptionally vivid and profoundly convincing Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee and delegates' speeches. The party is assessing what has been achieved in an exacting Bolshevik way, fearlessly revealing shortcomings, conducting a creative quest for ways of restructuring its work, and resolutely rejecting everything that is obsolete and harmful and constitutes an obstacle to our progress.

These questions are particularly acute for the Uzbek Communist Party. In his report yesterday Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, severely criticized us and in a party fashion made strict and principled assessments of the state of affairs in the republic. We wholly and fully acknowledge this criticism and share with a sense of high responsibility the CPSU Central Committee's concern at the state of affairs in the republic's party organization.

The recent Uzbek Communist Party Congress analyzed in depth the blatant violations of the Leninist norms and principles of party life permitted in the recent past and revealed the reasons for the distortions that occurred in cadre policy and party leadership of the economy, culture, and the social sphere. Serious measures were outlined to ensure that these phenomena are not repeated in the future.

The congress of the republic's Communists resolutely condemned the improper actions of former first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Rashidov, through whose fault a defective style took root in the Central Committee and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, when ostentation, self-glorification, ignoring of criticism and self-criticism, and loss of modesty and, in a number of cases, quite simply of party and human decency caused the spreading of intrigues, maneuvering, formalism, complacency, abuse of position, and embezzlement. The canker of demoralization and degeneration affected many cadres with the greatest powers.

Yes, the republic's party organization was considerably damaged. Attention to questions of the organization of industrial production and the raising of output quality was relaxed, and major overreporting was permitted in agriculture. We found ourselves in great debt to the state. The immense production, scientific, and technical potential created in Uzbekistan with the help of all the USSR's peoples, and first and foremost the great Russian people, is not yet producing the proper returns.

The party is now expecting an answer from us as to what is being done to eradicate the violations that have been brought to light and what are the results of the work that is being done. We must responsibly report to the congress that, thanks to the concern and support of the CPSU Central Committee, a normal and healthy atmosphere for fruitful work has now been created in the republic. We are developing our activity to improve the style and raise the responsibility first and foremost of leaders and to strengthen discipline in all sectors of party, economic, and cultural building.

We realize that in order to achieve the necessary results we must, as the saying goes, roll our sleeves up higher and double and redouble our efforts. That is the common sentiment in the republic, particularly after the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, and it is already influencing some of our affairs. Growth in industrial production and labor productivity is 10 and 8 percent higher respectively since the start of the year. This is the highest indicator in the entire last decade. In stockraising the current wintering period has been marked by increased livestock unit productivity. Major measures are also being taken in other sectors. The capital investment intended for the reconstruction and retooling of industry will almost double.

It is planned to focus the pledges adopted in the 1st year of the 5-year plan on increasing production of the most important types of output. It is planned to extract an additional 760 million cubic meters of gas and to produce an additional 13,000 metric tons of mineral fertilizers and more than 600,000 thousand square meters of textiles over and above the plan. Almost 3.5 million metric tons of vegetables, fruit, grapes, and cucurbits will be procured and delivered to working people's tables.

Our prime concern is cotton, which has been and continues to be the leading sector of Uzbekistan's national economy and our main contribution to the all-union division of labor. A great deal must be changed here. As a result of fundamental restructuring in cotton procurements it has been possible to increase fiber output and farms' economies have started to strengthen. Last year the republic delivered 100,000 metric tons more fiber than in previous years, when we procured more than 6 million metric tons. But we are not making light of the situation or of our difficulties.

The provisions and directives which will be adopted at the congress inspire us with great hopes and confidence. They orient us to bold and innovative solutions to difficult tasks and prompt interest and responsibility in this matter on the part of our entire socialist society. The question that loomed large in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report of all-party concern for the human factor deserves all possible support and approval. We have recognized from our own experience that forgetting honest and conscientious labor and violating the principles of social justice causes serious damage to working people's education.

That is why today we, perhaps more than others, must wage a struggle against money-grubbing, economic empirebuilding

[obrastaniye], and the desire for unearned income. We have encountered large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle on certain personal farms, including those belonging to leading workers. Instilling order in all this, we are convinced that private ownership tendencies, all types of ideological weakening, and low dynamism in social life is a breach that is filled by dark forces. We must doggedly combat these forces as we must combat old prejudices, harmful customs, and attempts to maintain the patriarchal structure in certain regions and remote villages.

Our class enemies fling the so-called "Islamic factor" at us and issue streams of lies and slander. We can sense and see the foreign vultures circling overhead looking for a weak spot to make their bite more telling. Even, comrades, the struggle against drunkenness is interpreted as the "word of Allah" which has finally reached the ears of the Soviet authorities. (animation in the hall)

Under these conditions the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee is resolutely improving the professionalism and incisiveneness of its ideological arsenal and relying on the rich experience accumulated by our party and all the country's peoples, including those of Central Asia.

Party and soviet organs are now seriously tackling the resolution of social problems that have been neglected in the past. Work is under way to restructure the countryside and instill order in health care, trade, and the services sphere. Uzbekistan's working people enthusiastically and gratefully welcomed the measures taken by central organs to develop the Navoi industrial region and the Tashkent city economy. This is new evidence of the party's enormous concern for Soviet people's prosperity.

Fraternal international aid to other republics is of great educational importance for our people. In this 5-year plan we will considerably expand Uzbek working people's participation in the transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone and the opening up of Siberia and the Far East. There are more than 30,000 envoys from the republic and the amount of work that has been carried out is worth more than R450 million.

We see our main task, as Mikhail Sergeyevich rightly stressed in his report, as raising the role of primary party organizations to a qualitatively new level.

Life has graphically shown that harm and failings build up if Communists and grassroots party components are passive. The role of primary party organizations in the republic was reduced. They were disinterested observers of the violations taking place before their eyes and did not join battle against them. Today we are having to pay the price for all this. Party and criminal proceedings have been instituted against a large number of former party, soviet, and economic workers and leaders of law and order organs who committed various crimes. More than half of the cadres on the party vetting lists of the CPSU Central Committee and the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee have been replaced.

And now, as has been the case since we started instilling order in the republic, we have felt with renewed force the help from the CPSU Central Committee. Mature party and soviet cadres from the central apparatus and major party organizations in the RSFSR and other republics are being permanently posted to Uzbekistan. At the same time the training of future workers for the Uzbek SSR is under way at higher party schools in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Saratov, and Novosibirsk. This makes it possible for us to rebuild the backbone of a cadre reserve and accumulate the experience of other party organizations, for which we are sincerely grateful to those party organizations. (applause)

We have started dealing more demandingly with our own local cadres, from among whom capable future leaders able to competently resolve new complex tasks have been promoted. At the same time, many cadres — particularly economic cadres — from higher and mid-level components have been stewing in their own juice and have shown little initiative and creativity. As you realize, they have had the wrong ideas [bagazh]. Our VUZes are also still unable to meet the need for cadres.

That is why we consider it expedient to expand the practice of training our specialists first and foremost in the technical VUZes of central cities and other republics and why we are asking for the number of national economy specialists sent to work in Uzbekistan to be increased. This will help to mold an industrial working class made up of indigenous officials.

Along with the cadre problem there are also other questions hindering the resolution of the national economic tasks facing Uzbekistan. Returns from irrigated land are falling owing to the shortage of water resources in the republic. For all intents and purposes the potential of the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya has already been exhausted. These problems have long been fruitlessly discussed at the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Gosplan, and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and there is still no concrete solution. At the end of the day we need an answer: What are we to do? For under conditions of irrigated crop farming the plans cannot be considered balanced if they take no account of the need for irrigation water.

A number of union ministries, such as the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, and the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, are not taking nature conservation measures at their enterprises. The situation, to put it bluntly, has become alarming. Orchards, vines, and fruit, vegetable, and mulberry plantations are dying in Tashkent, Fergana, and Syr-Darya Oblasts because of the impermissibly high concentration of harmful waste. We must be helped to rectify this situation more rapidly.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee Political Report and the program documents submitted for the congress' approval are a model of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism and of the genuinely scientific analysis of the present stage of social development and of the main problems of our time. The attainment of the set objectives necessitates fundamental transformations in all spheres of production and social life. And the work of our congress is taking place in an atmosphere of exacting analysis, strict assessments, and innovative decisions.

This approach fully accords with the behests of Vladimir Ilich

Lenin, who, addressing the delegates of the 11th party congress, said: "...if we assess what we have done with proper sobriety and are not afraid to look reality, which is not always pleasant and is sometimes quite unpleasaat, straight in the eye, we will certainly overcome...all difficulties." When you ponder our discussion at the congress, you cannot help thinking what a lot remains to be done. The republic's Communists are united in the belief that not gradual advances, but a profound and immediate breakthrough is needed in the leadership of the national economy. We have no time to stop to repair our style, everything will have to be put right on the move. A nationwide campaign is needed, what our people call a "khashar." Such a khashar has now been announced, and we Communists will march forward in the struggle to fulfill the plans, ensure economy and thrift, and improve output quality.

We will still more resolutely affirm collegiality, criticism and self-criticism, openness, and efficiency and will increase in every possible way the role of primary party organizations and the elected aktiv in the struggle to strengthen discipline, organization, and order. Uzbekistan's Communists have adopted a firm course, and they will not deviate in the complex struggle that has begun and that in many respects is political in nature. We have sufficient persistence, firmness, and willpower to carry what has been begun through to completion.

The republic's party organization and all its working people will spare neither efforts nor energy to implement the program decisions that the 27th CPSU Congress will adopt. (applause)

Surgut Gorkom Chief Speaks

PM281028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86
Second Edition p 3

["Speech by Comrade N.G. Anikin, First Secretary of Surgut Party Gorkom, Tyumen Oblast" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 26 February afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Comrade delegates! The work of the congress and the CPSU Central Committee Political Report reveal the broad panorama of the creative activity of the party and its Central Committee.

On behalf of the Communists and all working people of the Ob oil and gas producing region I wish to express ardent support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the course formulated by the party Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

Both the tremendous results of the Central Committee's activity and the life-giving changes which have been taking place recently are particularly tangible in our Siberian land.

By the will of the party and the efforts of the entire Soviet people a powerful industry which now produces over 1 million metric tons of oil and condensate and 1 billion cubic meters of gas every 24 hours has been created in the harsh conditions of the north in a historically brief time. A once backward national backwater is now a major energy base producing half of all the fuel in the country. But it is not only the economic results which are gratifying. The oil and gas complex has become a powerful base for the international communication and education of the peoples of our country and the socialist community countries.

The party organization of ancient and yet new Surgut — the center of the major oil and gas region — is making its contribution to these radical socioeconomic transformations.

The visit which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, paid to the city was an exceptional event in the Surgut city party organization's life. We got a graphic example of principled party exactingness and businesslike efficiency in analyzing work and displaying attention toward people and their affairs and concerns.

People welcome with great approval the party Central Committee leaders' work style involving being in the midst of the masses and solving vitally important problems with them. (applause)

Mikhail Sergeyevich, your meetings with thousands of Tyumen inhabitants at enterprises and oilfields and in the streets of the city and your frank and well-argued descriptions of the party's policy and the activity of the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo were convincing and, I can say without exaggeration, exerted a tremendous influence on further rallying the workers of the oil and gas complex around the CPSU Central Committee. And this is a most important guarantee that the ambitious new tasks set by the party will be resolved more successfully.

As is known, matters in the oblast's oil industry in recent years have not been a source of rejoicing; the plans have not been fulfilled. During the last 5-year plan, Surgut workers increased oil extraction to 60 million metric tons a year and fulfilled the plans. Average annual industrial production increased 60 percent and reached R2.4 billion.

But we are not satisfied. First, because a number of neighboring oil producing regions are still lagging and we did not achieve the planned result for the oblast as a whole and, second, because we are making far from full use of our opportunities.

The remark in the report that we are talking more about restructuring economic management methods and accelerating things than actually getting things done applies fully to us.

The Surgut oil producing region is still very rich in resources. Powerful bases of geological propspecting, drilling, construction, power industry, and transportation workers have been created in in the city with its 200,000-strong population. Strong and stable production collectives have become established in many sectors. But oil extraction has begun to decline recently. The plan is that it will decline by 3 millionm metric tons this year and more than 10 million metric tons in 1990 against last year.

There have been lags in the prospecting and opening up of new fields, the development of oilfield capacities, and the technical equipping, mechanization, and automation of operations.

The situation is now improving as a result of the party Central Committee's resolute intervention. As the CPSU Central Committee demands, the gorkom is focusing on imporoving work in

grassroots production collectives, in the oilfields, and in shops and teams.

More Communists have been assigned to decisive sectors of production, additional party and party-Komsomol groups have been created, and party organizers have been appointed. More attention has been devoted to improving people's living conditions, providing trade, consumer, and medical services, and transporting working people to the oilfields. The provision of materials and equipment for work is improving. Indeed, with the consolidation of the leadership of the oil sector the entire management mechanism — from oilfield to main administration and ministry — is now operating more smoothly.

This is having an impact on both our results and the results of the oblast as a whole. In recent months average daily oil and condensate extraction has increased by 40,000 metric trons.

The report speaks quite justifiably about the great reserves which can be brought into play by improving organization. I would like to illustrate this with the following example. Surgut oilfield workers adopted a pledge for 1986 to extract 90,000 mertric tons of oil over and above the plan. It appeared that more would have been impossible. But when workers in allied sectors began to let us down less often, the organization of work in all grassroots components improved, and precongress competition got fully into its stride new opportunities emerged and the pledges were increased to 300,000 metric trons.

During a break between sessions I spoke with comrades from the gorkom bureau. They have been to rallies, meetings, and labor collectives. People are reacting fervently to the provisions spelled out in the Political Report, and there are grounds for stating that Surgut workers will substantially exceed their pledge for above-plan oil extraction.

I believe that in conjunction with the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry we will also find reserves for increasing oil extraction in the 5-year plan period as a whole.

There is another important national economic problem.

While possessing tremendous reserves of fuel, our region to this day obtains a considerable proportion of its electricity from the Urals. An absurd situation has emerged: We transport fuel thousands of kilometers in one direction and transmit electricity in the other. Meanwhile we are still — I emphasize, still — flaring off billions of cubic meters of casing-head gas.

This situation can be altered. The city's power industry construction workers have already commissioned capacities totaling 5 million kilowatts and are capable of installing an 800,000-kilowatt power unit every 8-9 months. But the supply of structures and equipment for such construction projects is spasmodic and deadlines are not met. This is causing tremendous material and also moral harm to a thousands-strong collective.

Experts consider that it would be expedient to increase the capacity of the Surgut power station, which is currently under construction, in order to eliminate most speedily the energy supply shortage in the oil and gas complex. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Gosplan must examine this question in order to avoid wasting time and solve the problem in the current 5-year plan period.

The provision relating to the galvanization of the human factor advanced in the report and the draft new edition of the CPSU Program is of profound significance. This is especially important in areas such as the new construction projects in Siberia, where the process of the formation of labor collectives is highly dynamic. People come here from all corners of our boundless motherland. It is primarily young people who come here with a desire to claim a role in a great and important cause.

The state generously allocates resources for the provision of amenities for life in newly developing regions. Surgut working people annually receive 4,500 apartments, schools providing places for 3,000 pupils, and kindergartens catering to 2,000 children. But this is not enough since everything started from nothing. In a number of organizations the leaders display genuine concern for people, and there the collectives take shape more rapidly, are stronger, and cope better with the tasks set for them.

But we have not achieved this everywhere. The party gorkom has not always acted persistently and incisively. For example, for a number of years the USSR Ministry of Powerand Electrification has failed to fulfill a promise to its collectives in our city to step up housing, social, and consumer service construction. The need for this is great. Ministry leaders have repeatedly made promises of this kind to the CPSU gorkom. It is now difficult for us to explain to people why the waiting list for housing and places in children's institutions is growing and why the 20,000-strong collective of young power industry workers does not have a culture center or sports facilities.

The large, highly skilled collective of airmen is in dire need of improved everyday living conditions. The Ministry of Civil Aviation is providing great assistance. To be blunt, we have no shortage of aircraft and helicopters. Without airmen's participation in geological survey work, construction, and the duty-tour servicing of the fields, it would have been impossible to do even half of what has been achieved in forming the oil and gas complex. Yet questions of airmen's daily lives are poorly resolved. I see this as a major miscalculation by planning organs.

And it is quite wrong when the people who are worse off than anyone for housing and social, cultural, and consumer service facilities are the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises construction workers themselves, on whom the development of both the fields and the city depends totally. Since the first year of the 5-year plan the party and government resolution about this has not been fulfilled and funds have been underallocated.

Attention is currently being paid to people's most urgent needs — housing, schools, kindergartens, stores, hospitals, and food supplies — at new construction projects. That is correct, but modern people also need movie theaters, cultural centers, swimming pools, and much more. In our snowy northern region it is impossible to buy good-quality skis, sportswear, sports goods, and works of literature. For many years we have been trying to start building a Young People's Palace, but there is not even any talk

of a theater and a Young Pioneer Center, as though such cities are not supposed to have them. A resolute breakthrough in the existing situation is required in this matter.

Comrades! When analyzing the practice of your work, you invariably see for yourself that any economic or political task is resolved more successfully when we place at the center of the organization of its fulfillment the activity of the labor collective's party organization.

I would like to particularly stress the propositions enshrined in the CPSU Statutes about increasing the role, responsibility, and militancy of primary party organizations. Wherever primary party organizations are rigorously guided by the statutory norms and exercise genuine party monitoring of the work and behavior of every Communist, things always go better and order, organization, and discipline are higher.

We may be aware of this, but we have not everywhere ensured that it is the case in practical activity. So there are still many instances of a lack of organization, violations of labor and production discipline, slipshod work, negligence, waste, and other negative phenomena. These are evidence of omissions in the selection and placement of cadres and in educational work with them. In our new construction projects this work has certain peculiarities stemming from the youthfulness of the collectives, the duty-tour and expeditionary nature of much of the work, and often the deficient organization of labor and everyday life. All this demands that party organizations pay special attention to rigorous compliance with the principles of social justice.

The concept of thrift in the utilization of nature is very correctly expressed in the report. The people who come to us in northern regions include many unworthy people with a "here today, gone tomorrow" mentality.

Like the delegates who spoke before me, I want to express the opinion that the new edition of the CPSU Program and the party Central Committee's line of imposing genuine order in all affairs are resolutely supported by Communists and by all Soviet people, and we will act more firmly and in a more principled fashion in unswervingly implementing that line.

Allow me to assure the congress that the Surgut city party organization will struggle persistently to implement the decisions formulated by the congress and, improving its activity, will ensure the fulfillment of the tasks facing it. (applause)

Estonia's Vayno Speaks

PM281401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

["Speech by Comrade K.G. Vayno, First Secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 26 February afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Good times have arrived for us, comrades! This is a time of bold initiatives, questing renewal, and of struggle against stagnation and formalism. One feels as if time has quickened its pace. So much has changed in the life of the party and country in recent months. The salutary influence of the ideas of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum is having a greater and greater effect. And the major, truly innovatory report which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev delivered on behalf of the Central Committee opens up a new stage in the development of those — essentially revolutionary — processes which are currently taking place in the economy and social life. The delegation of the Estonian Communist Party shares and supports all the propositions of the Central Committee Political Report.

We can see by the mood in our labor collectives, from the speeches at precongress meetings, and from the letters from working people how deep is the interest of people in the firm establishment of what is new. People have begun to speak out more trenchantly and to pose questions more boldly. A sharper attitude toward shortcomings has appeared. Party committees have begun to hold Communists more strictly accountable for the state of affairs at local level and have begun more frequently to hear reports from leaders about how they are reorganizing themselves in the spirit of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. And we are seeking to support and develop this atmosphere in every way.

However, it must be stated bluntly that the reorganization is still not proceeding as rapidly as one would wish. Many leaders have forgotten how to assess their own work critically, they have grown accustomed to shortcomings, and consider them as something inevitable. They frequently try to tackle new tasks in an oversimplified manner, by old methods. The rust of formalism is very deeply entrenched, it fetters action and thought, and it hampers new-style work. Indeed, not all party workers have yet visualized precisely how it is necessary to work in the new style and they are not always resolutely renouncing what is old and trite. Nevertheless in many ways we are already looking in a different manner at the results of our work. Although our indicators, for instance in livestock raising — milk and meat production per hundred hectares of land, expenditure of feed and labor per unit of output, milk yields, and surrender weight of livestock — are among the best in the country, it is not yet time to content ourselves with these. The results could be higher. After all, considerable differences in the standards of economic activity lurk behind these averaged indicators. In a whole series of kolkhozes and sovkhozes meat and milk production over the last 5 years has remained virtually static. Figuratively speaking, our column has become very extended: the vanguard is striding out confidently in the 12th 5-Year Plan while the rearguard is still dragging along in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Having completed the 5-year plan as a whole for industry ahead of schedule, at the same time we fulfilled contractual obligations last year only by 99.3 percent. Quite recently this indicator would have suited us perfectly. But today we can see serious failings on our part here.

Production of consumer goods in the republic has also increased at an accelerated pace and the 5-year plans for the output of a number of very important goods for the populace have been overfulfilled. At the same time many enterprises of light and local industry, using the new equipment which they have received in recent years, could have produced more output which is in great

demand.

We are keenly aware that in order to move forward, we need to seek our new potential more persistently. The further development of certain sectors in the republic imperatively dictates the need for new approaches and changes in the economic mechanism. Of special significance for us here is the opportunity for experimentation, questing, and testing which has now been created in the country. We experience definite satisfaction at the fact that through our experiment in the management of agriculture which was given support at the time by the Central Committee Politburo, we are involved in the establishment of the system of rayon agro-industrial associations and of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee. The 3 years that we have worked under such conditions demonstrate the effectiveness of the new structure.

But we have also seen for ourselves that in no way can we stop at this point. More effective levers are also needed in the agro-industrial complex. We ardently support the proposals on the new economic mechanism which were discussed in the report. This is impatiently awaited in the countryside.

We also fully share the proposition voiced by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in the Political Report that it is necessary to have an economic mechanism which stimulates the production of consumer goods.

We are currently conducting an experiment in the system of light industry. A fundamentally new economic mechanism is being tested, the essence of which is to coordinate production and trade more closely. The experience of economic activity of the socialist community countries is also being utilized in this. The first, positive results are already available. It is, however, not easy to conduct the search and we are encountering certain difficulties. Nor are we aware of support from certain union organizations. For instance, it would appear that the USSR Ministry of Trade should have a vested interest, perhaps to a greater degree than others, in the success of the experiment. After all, it is closer than others to the consumer. But Comrade G.I. Vashchenko, the minister, has to be persuaded to hand over wholesale trade bases to industry. After all, without this the experiment cannot develop in the way which it was conceived. Moreover, literally the other day Comrade V.I. Vashchenko sent a letter in which overall he proposes that the experiment be terminated. Obviously narrow departmental interests have come to the forefront here. But it is, after all, a matter for everyone. Especially as the experiment is being conducted in our republic in accordance with a special resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers. We expect the USSR Ministry of Trade to revise its stances and become one of the energetic allies of this important quest.

The year of work under the conditions of this experiment has shown that it is necessary to go deeper and further in order that trade's orders for all goods, including inexpensive ones, may be accepted fully by industry and that industry's plan may be based on this. Maybe initially the production growth rates in rubles will not be the same as they are now. But conversely, surplus stocks will not accumulate and goods will not remain like dead weights in warehouses. Later, all this will be amply rewarded. The commission for the improvement of management, planning and the economic mechanism must also have its say here. The experiment must be carried through to its logical conclusion.

We are convinced that the restructuring of planning in light industry on the basis of demands from trade will help this very important sector of the country to accomplish a change in the necessary direction.

We also feel the need for new approaches in the fish industry. This sector too occupies a major place in the republic's national economy but it has been constantly in a sickly state just recently. Over the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan the fleet of the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry's "Estrybprom" production association has lost 3,000 ship-days merely because of having to wait for transport ships, fuel, and repairs, that is to say, out of the 5 years it has been totally idle for half a year. Yet this is based on by no means full calculations. There has been a shortfall of 160,000 metric tons of fish. This has cost the state tens of millions of rubles. But despite all this it is considered that the association fulfilled the 5-year plan.

Of course, we do not shirk responsibility for this situation. But very much depends on the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry. There must be more flexibility in the sector. After all, the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet is finding a way out of similar difficulties. In order to avoid idle time it is having ships bunkered and repaired abroad and, if necessary, it leases them. All this provides an opportunity not only to fulfill plans but also to obtain additional profit.

The USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry must tackle these urgent problems more persistently, and raise them more boldly at the USSR Gosplan, and, if need be, in the government too. After all, the sector's enterprises which play a major role in providing the populace with food must not be in such a state.

Comrades! The Political Report sets the task of embarking firmly on the path of the intensive development of agricultural production. This task is very close to our hearts. At the last, the 26th party congress it was declared from this rostrum that the republic's livestock raisers would struggle to obtain 4,000 kg of milk per cow. Today it can be reported that this promise has been fulfilled. (applause)

But we are looking further ahead. A new target was defined at our republic's party congress – by using intensive factors to attain milk yields of 4,300 kg by the end of the 5-year plan.

The Estonian peasant took 100 years to raise the average annual milk yield per cow from 1,000 kg to 2,000 kg. It took 30 years to put on the next 1000 kg, and 20 years to get from 3,000 kg up to 4,000 kg. Of course, each subsequent kilogram increase from this level will require yet greater efforts and a different quality of work. But these days our pace must also be different. We believe that the next frontier — 5,000 kg — can be captured within two, or at the outside three, 5-year plans. The genetic potential of the dairy herd created in the republic allows for this. All we have to do is build up the feed base more persistently.

The solution of this task, like all others connected with the further intensification of production depends, of course, on how rapidly

and skillfully we can rouse people and direct their efforts into practical deeds. But it still frequently happens that in the time that it takes matters to reach to the executors, they lose their acuteness, topicality, and clear-cut nature. This means that the transmittivity, if I may use that term, is by no mean always high. Taking this into account and realizing full well that there is now no time to lose at all, we are thinking of assembling all secretaries of primary and major shop party organizations — that is, more than 4,500 persons — soon after the congress, and then all the party group organizers. We shall also specially assemble all workers of the party gorkom and raykom apparatuses in order to help them to determine their place and their actions to ensure the fulfillment of the tasks set by the congress. This will also promote the consolidation of links with the grassroots party aktiv. This will also be a real help to the party gorkoms and raykoms. It is also necessary to conduct a search for new approaches in order to improve the efficiency of party work.

Comrades! Our republic is in the vanguard of the psychological war which has been unleased by imperialism. The intensity of the hostile propaganda "drive" is therefore very high. When President Reagan declares that the United States does not recognize the Soviet Baltic republics these are not just words. They are translated into various kinds of provocative actions. How many malicious lies are churned out to us via various channels. A hue and cry is made about the decline of Estonian culture, about the loss of our originality, and the notorious thesis about "Russification" is whipped up in various ways.

In this situation we attach the greatest significance in all our ideological and counterpropaganda work to the fostering of political vigilance, the class tempering of the population, and especially of young people, and to the defense of socialism's values.

The active stance which our country has adopted in the international arena at the initiative of the Central Committee Politburo, Mikail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's frank and lucid speeches in Paris and Geneva, his statement presenting a precise and specific peace program, and the fearlessness with which our domestic problems are analyzed have opened many people's eyes to Soviet reality and to our ardent, sincere desire for peace and progress.

It has become easier for our foreign friends to work. It has also become easier for us to conduct educational and counterpropaganda work. We consider it our duty to make the maximum use of this new atmosphere to enhance the efficiency of political work among the republic's population. We are also afforded great assistance in this by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the participation of leading cadres of the Estonian SSR in political-educational work among the working people."

Using new approaches, the report provided a profound analysis of ideological work. In our view, the system of the selection and training of ideological cadres requires changes and a certain reorganization. Competent people must be engaged in educational work. And we must inculcate in cadres a taste for, and modern skills in, ideological work. They must be taught better and some of them must be retaught so that they may be more in touch with life. It is thought that we canot otherwise overcome the existing shortcomings in ideological work and above all — pretentiousness, didacticism, and abstraction.

The training of ideological cadres at the Academy of Social Sciences and at higher party schools must also be tied in more closely with practical tasks.

Comrades! Our congress can rightly be called innovative, a truly working congress. Its very atmosphere which is businesslike and critical, and the frank and principled discussion which is proceeding here in all spheres of the party's work, bears this out. We all welcome with great satisfacton the course the Central Committee is pursuing. We believe that it will be continued with the same consistentcy and adherence to principle. On behalf of the Estonian delegation a propose that the CPSU Central Committee's work be approved. I also propose that the new edition of the Party Program and changes to the CPSU Statutes submitted to the congress be ratified. Permit me to assure the congress that the Communists of Soviet Estonia will spare no strength and energy to purposefully and persistently translate into practice the party's general line. (applause)

27 Feb Session of CPSU Congress Opens in Moscow

TV Shows Opening

LD270841 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0730 GMT 27 Feb 86

["At the 27th CPSU Congress" program]

[Text] Today is the 3d day of the 27th CPSU Congress' work. At 1000, the morning session began. Chairing the session was Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegates are continuing the discussion of the Central Committee's Political Report to the congress, the new edition of the CPSU Program, the changes in the Rules, and the CPSU Central Auditing Commission report. Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, have spoken in debates. At the moment, the morning session is continuing. [Video shows long shot of platform, delegates rising, and applauding as leaders enter and take their seats. Visible in the front row, left to right, are Kunayev, Shcherbitskiy, Chebrikov Ryzhkov, Ligachev, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Vorotnikov, Aliyev. In the center second row, Ponomarev, Yeltsin, Dolgikh, an unidentified figure, and Sokolov are visible. Ligachev is then shown speaking followed by Solovyev, who is also shown speaking.]

Speakers at 27 Feb Session

PM281011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Progress of the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress continued work on 27 February 1986.

Comrades Ye.K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom, N.V. Gellert, tractor driver of the Amangeldy sovkhoz in Kurgaldzhinskiy Rayon in the Kazakh SSR's Tselinograd Oblast; and B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke in the morning session's debates on the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th Party congress and the report of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

The Congress participants were greeted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council.

Comrade M.Z. Shakirov, first secretary of Bashkir CPSU Obkom, also spoke during the debates.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] and president of Romania, later delivered a greeting.

The congress heard the report of the Credentials Commission given by Comrade G.P. Razumovskiy, chairman of that commission.

Congress delegates unanimously approved the Credentials Commission's report.

Comrades N.M. Yershova, machine setter of the "Permskiy Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskiy" production association, and K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, then spoke in the debates.

At the end of the morning session the congress was greeted by Comrades Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of Angola; and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers.

The dicussion of the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Auditing Commission's report continued at the afternoon session.

The congress was addressed by Comrades M.S. Solomentsev, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; V.I. Isakov, general director of the "Avtovaz" Volga light automobile production association; K. Makhkamov, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee; V.K. Mesyats, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom; G.M. Markov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Writers; and I.K. Polozkov, first secretary of Krasnodar CPSU Kraykom.

The congress set up a commission to prepare draft resolutions on the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress, the new edition of the CPSU Program and amendments to the CPSU Statutes.

The congress was then greeted by Comrades Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party; Kang Song-san, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK Administrative Council; and Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY [League of Communists of Yugoslavia] Central Committee Presidium.

PRAVDA on Ligachev Speech

PM281155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86
Second Edition p 4

["Speech by Comrade Ye.K. Ligachev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 27 February morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! The 27th Congress will have an exceptionally important place in the party's political history. It is a congress of strategic decisions. The need for and possibility of these decisions have been prepared by nearly 7 decades of selfless, fruitful labor by Soviet people and by socialism's unprecedented gains.

These gains formed the historic basis and source of inspiration for the elaboration of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's line. The strategy of acceleration elaborated by the party incorporates the CPSU's very rich experience and was a development of the Leninist traditions of consistency and innovation. The work done on its basis has in less than a year yielded results and groundwork which can rightly be numbered among the party's most important achievements in the entire review period between congresses.

We have all received a mandate from the party organizations which sent us to the congress as their delegates — to support, consolidate, and develop the line of the Central Committee April Plenum. I am convinced that you will support me if I say that our congress is taking place in precisely that spirit, demonstrating the party's maturity and the strength of its party ranks. (applause)

As a Central Committee member, I would like to report to the congress delegates that the ideas of the April plenum have become decisive in the activity of the party Central Committee, Politburo, and Secretariat under the leadership of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. (applause)

As is well known, in the recent past it has sometimes happened that matters have not gone beyond the discussion of a particular question. The wise and simple precept bequeathed to political leaders by the great Lenin has been forgotten: "Discussion is all very well, but it is necessary to live and to act." The Politburo has done away with the practice of delays and procrastination. It has adopted this rule: Do not avoid taking concrete steps, do not postpone urgent problems indefinitely.

The bold, unstereotyped actions of the Politburo in the domestic policy sphere have paved the way for improving the management of the economy and science and the economic machinery and for strengthening public morality. The Politburo has also adopted an

innovative approach to international problems. The whole world gives due credit for the far-reaching Soviet foreign policy initiatives, which are permeated with concern for the security of all countries and peoples and give the world community the proper guidelines for moving into the 21st century and confidence in the future.

It is important to stress that in all cases, whether it is a matter of domestic or foreign policy, pressing issues or strategic tasks, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat act collegially, in an atmosphere of high exactingness and the frank exchange of opinions. The members of the Politburo, candidate members of the Politburo, and secretaries of the party Central Committee, as you know well, are always visiting the localities, party organizations, and labor collectives. Personal contact between party and state leaders and the masses of working people is no mere tribute to form. It is the very essence of the Leninist work style. We all understand that only with a good knowledge of the people's life, of people's vital interests, is it possible to count on success both in elaborating and in implementinng the party's course. (applause)

I think the congress delegates will express satisfaction with this work style on the part of our party's leading organs. (applause)

Comrades! It is highly significant that our congress will adopt at one and the same time the new edition of the party program, the statutes with the proposed amendments, and the Basic Guidelines. This emphasizes, so to speak, the fact that during the current crucial period the CPSU firmly goes along with the demand — which we regard as essential — for the unity of ideological, theoretical, organizational, and all practical activity by the party.

The success of our initiatives depends decisively on a committed, responsible attitude to the cause, on knowledge and skill, on the personal qualities of every worker. Every one, and especially those who are charged with leadership.

The precongress period saw a stepping up of the process of bringing forward fresh forces and supplementing the tried and tested cadre corps of the party with new people who have a better understanding than others of what must be done in present-day conditions, and how. (applause) This is a natural and logical process — a very important part of the current restructuring in the country, which involves combining accumulated experience with new demands, new knowledge, and new solutions.

In their letters and speeches the Communists and working people say quite frankly that for the sake of the successful implementation of program tasks some elements of our cadre policy should be reconsidered and lessons should be learned from the past. And, to be frank, there are lessons to be learned. It is well known that not infrequently the necessary confidence in cadres has been replaced by blind faith and, in essence, lack of control. The right words about a solicitous attitude toward cadres have sometimes concealed complacency and permissiveness. The policy of stability of cadres often resulted in immobility.

It is clear to everyone, comrades, that in the conditions of our multinational country tireless concern is needed for the growth of local cadres, for their education in the spirit of internationalism. At the same time in some places parochial, localistic sentiments have taken the upper hand. They prevented the promotion to leadership posts of representatives of all nationalities, prevented the exchange of cadres between regions, the exchange of experienced workers between republics and the center, between rayons and cities of the country. In a number of cases this led to self-isolation, stagnation, and other negative phenomena.

Practice shows convincingly that the selection and placing of leaders must be carried out in two ways — from among local comrades, and by means of transferring workers from the center and from other regions of the country. In this way experience is passed on more rapidly and the general standard of cadres improves more rapidly. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev spoke of this yesterday from this platform, the congress platform.

There are also many cases where people with active, inquiring minds have not been supported. Our people have no shortage of patriotism, staunchness, and talents. But at times people's creative thrust — a very valuable asset of the people — is wasted. We all know how much harm is done by too many restrictions and instructions. This is the "product" of people who, like a certain literary character [reference unknown], "go to work" every morning, but see acceleration as the mechanical speeding up of paper-shuffling. Overcoming these obstacles, innovators and enthusiasts like, for instance, Kurgan's Doctor Gavriil Abramovich Ilizarov or machine tool builder Vladimir Pavlovich Kabaidze — both, incidentally, delegates to our congress — eventually get their way, as a rule. They get their way because they care about the cause, and because the Communist Party supports them and actively helps them. We must do everything possible to encourage creative people who are capable of operating independently and who have their own opinion and boldly assume great responsibility. (applause)

Taking all these lessons into account, the party is resolutely rectifying shortcomings and distortions in cadre work. This is warmly approved and supported by the people.

We place the worker's political qualities first among the most important criteria in selecting cadres. After all, a Communist in a leadership post is a political person. His duty is to express the party's will, the will of the masses of working people.

However, to be frank, we sometimes have a one-sided approach in assessing cadres' political qualities. Selfless devotion to our communist cause is required of a leader. And it is necessary to know the worker's track record, to know it well. But it is also essential to have a clear idea of whether he is capable of assessing his own actions from the standpoint of partywide, state interests and predicting the political consequences of his own decisions and actions.

Some leaders appear to count on acquiring political authority mainly through the proclamation of loud slogans: Give us the model enterprise, give us the communist city! But sometimes not enough concern is given to the fact that appeals must be made intelligently and at the right time, that they must be backed up by colossal organizational efforts. Let us recall Lenin more often,

comrades. "Big words," he said, "must be handled with care. The difficulties of translating them into big deeds are enormous."

Underestimating the importance of the political side of the task also leads to an incorrect attitude toward the development of the material base of the country's sociocultural sphere. As the Central Committee Political Report notes, a situation has arisen here which cannot be considered normal; the construction of housing, schools, and hospitals and the creation of healthy daily life in production is sometimes excluded from the sphere of priority concerns. Many leaders have acquired a habit of failing to meet targets in this sphere. It is sometimes asked of such a person: What kind of worker is he? The reply is: ideologically sound, politically literate. Yet in fact these failures are political. And it is no exaggeration to say that this is a question of big politics, since everything that is done or not done in the sociocultural sphere cannot escape the attention and corresponding assessment of the working people.

Properly organized work in this sphere, though it may appear modest, can yield big returns. Take, for instance, the experience, approved by the party Central Committee, of the Riga instrument makers, the Lipetsk metallurgists, and the Belorussian chemical workers in creating modern living conditions at the production sites. This shows what social, economic, and moral results can be obtained from the leaders' painstaking attitude toward the labor collectives' day-to-day needs.

It must be borne in mind that Soviet society's political stability and our country's progress are determined largely by a correct social policy on the part of the party. That is why the development of the material and technical base of the sociocultural complex and its elevation to the highest level is a very important task for party and state organs. Initiative and correct political thinking by all our cadres are needed here.

Constructive criticism and self-criticism have a great role in the party education of leadership cadres and in all our activity. Criticism is a means of resolving contradicitons, and that means moving society forward. Here an irreplaceable role belongs to the press, television, and radio. The standard of critical materials in, say, an oblast or sector newspaper is a sure guide — I want to emphasize, a sure guide — to the general state of criticism in that oblast or sector. It is necessary to examine in this light cases like those recently studied in the party Central Committee. It was a question of the misfortunes suffered by the editors of one city newspaper and two departmental newspapers which published criticisms. Who were the persecutors of criticism? The Nizhnevartovsk party gorkom, the Ministry of Civil Aviation, and the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet.

But something else, comrades, should also be said. In the precongress period the press, television, and radio have stepped up the struggle against everything improper and for the establishment of the Soviet way of life. This is on the credit side, so to speak. But unfortunately some newspapers have permitted lapses, and PRAVDA's editorial office has not escaped this. Criticism should be aimed at eradicating the obsolete and strengthening and developing socialist democracy and our social system in every way. (applause)

Yesterday the speakers here, from this platform, asked the congress: What must be done in order to avoid, in our society, such negative phenomena as inertia in leadership, the abuse of official positions, and bureaucracy?

It seems to me, comrades, that this question was exhaustively asnwered in the party Central Committee Political Report. (applause)

The Central Committee Political Report stresses the party's fundamental principle — not one party organization, not one worker can remain outside control, outside criticism. Incidentally, as you know, this proposition is incorporated both in the new edition of the party program and in the party statutes.

In this connection I would like to say this. True, I have had occasion to speak of it before in a narrow circle, but today I want to say it to all the delegates. All ministries and departments, including the Ministries of Internal Affairs and Foreign Trade and any other ministry, all organizations — be they the Moscow, Leningrad, Ukrainian, Kazakh, Stavropol, Tomsk, or Sverdlovsk organizations — all of them must be within the zone of criticism and open to party criticism. (applause)

Free, comradely criticism must form an organic part of our labor and our daily life as part of the natural working condition of society and of every collective. In the past, as you know, comrades, we have had "freezes" and "thaws" in these matters, but what we need is, quite simply, settled fine weather. We need a permanent atmosphere of sincerity, honesty, party principles, and truth. I am profoundly convinced that only in such an atmosphere is true progress possible. (applause)

Comrades! In resolving the problems of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, it is necessary to make full use of the transforming force of Marxist-Leninist ideology. After all, the very birth and establishment of Bolshevism was associated with the fundamental Leninist idea that the success of revolutionary practice is impossible without revolutionary theory. That is still our conviction today, now that the party's theoretical arsenal has been enriched by a number of major new documents containing important theoretical and political conclusions. The materials of the Central Committee April Plenum, the conference on questions of scientific and technical progress, and the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on Problems of Ideological Work and the reports at those meetings by Comrade Mikhail Serveyevich Gorbachev are of long-term significance for the party's organizational, ideological, and educational activity.

The new edition of the party program and the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress are a major achievement of contemporary Marxist-Leninist thought. They open up broad new potential and prospects before our social science and summon and oblige us to develop the propaganda of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and to prevent stagnation in social thought. They contain a tremendous potential for improving the party's ideological activity in the upcoming period.

I would like to particularly highlight a few questions here. First of all, it seems to me, we need to make more active use of the CPSU's great wealth of experience in order to educate Commu-

nists and resolve the new tasks and to learn to derive lessons from the past for the present and the future. This obliges us to organize the study of the history of the CPSU far more thoroughly than hitherto. And to do so, comrades, in such a way that it contains no trace of scholasticism and people are imbued with an awareness that the history of the Leninist party is not a spent [otgremevshiy] glorious past. It is an integral part of today's living political cause and of the reason of all Communists.

The party highly values and supports the upsurge in patriotic feelings, of which we are all aware, and the increased public interest in the history of the homeland and the wealth of our age-old, multinational culture. In many places, I would like to stress with satisfaction, real concern is shown in our country for preserving everything that is dear to the people's memory. In general quite a lot is being done, but, you will agree, there are also plenty of grounds for concern.

For example, take the threat hanging over Yasnaya Polyana, that pearl of the homeland's culture. All the earlier decisions were not fulfilled. That applies primarily to the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizers [title as published]. Matters reached the point where extremely urgent measures had to be taken. Those who are raising their voices in alarm over the architectural character of our glorious ancient cities are right. The party must take people strictly to task for neglect of national shrines. History, the revolution, and their monuments are a powerful source for the people's education. And our people must be educated so that they are zealous custodians of the popular spirit, which lives on in the monuments of history and culture, in stone and in bronze, and in the very unique sound of the names of our cities, villages, and streets. (applause)

In the immediate future, comrades, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in the Political Report, a great deal must be done in the sphere of education. At least two rather complex tasks arise here. First, ensuring the preferential development of secondary and higher education, I repeat, preferential even by comparison with the technical reconstruction of the national economy. Second, organizing or, to be more accurate, restructuring the state system for the retraining and continuous professional growth of cadres. Socialism cannot and will not allow considerable groups of working people — and their number may run into millions — to end up as redundant people in society who are not trained for work in the new conditions.

In the wake of the reform of general educational schools which the country has begun implementing, proposals are being formulated for the restructuring of higher education. The point of this work is to strengthen specialists' general scientific and vocational training and to bring higher education into line with the requirements of the country's development.

It can already be said that this work will be based on the integration of education, production, and science. To this end it is proposed to train specialists to order for sectors of the national economy, to base the relations between sectors and VUZes on contracts, and to involve leading scientists and production organizers more widely in the training of specialists and the improvement of their qualifications. It is proposed not to make the position of VUZ lecturers dependent on the number of students "weeded out," but to increase their responsibility for the education and instruction of students. The opinion is being expressed that the management of VUZes should be concentrated in a single state organ.

Higher education, comrades, is an important part of the party's whole system of cadre policy. Naturally, the restructuring of higher education must be carried out in close connection with the resolution of economic, social, and management organization problems.

Another thing. In the conditions of scientific and technical progress special importance is assumed by equipping ideological organizations and I would say the entire spiritual sphere of society with modern information technology and electronic facilities. Measures have been determined to create large-scale production of video equipment, plans have been outlined for the development of scientific instrument making and the Soviet printing industry, and television's technical base is being modernized. A special role is assigned to the ministries of electronics, instrument making, and communications equipment. Much party work to create a genuinely modern, powerful technical base for ideology, science, and culture in our country lies ahead.

Comrades! It has already repeatedly been said of our time, quite rightly: It is a time of hope. Yes, that is so. But for us Communists it is above all a time of vigorous action.

The restructuring and transformation of life are gathering pace, embracing all spheres of society. Our country is approaching the turn of the 3d millennium with an impressive program for improving the socialism that has been built and for advancing toward communism and with large-scale plans for peace, disarmament, and the peaceful exploration of space through the efforts of all mankind. These tasks are exceptionally novel and are of truly historic scope. We will cope with them. (applause) We will cope even if the extreme exertion of all efforts may be required in some cases. We will cope because we are loyal to Lenin's behest: "Do not be afraid of acknowledging your errors, do not be afraid of the oft-repeated labor of rectifying them — and we will reach the very top."

The party has on its side the boundless support of the people and the limitless potential of the socialist system. We have the truth of life and the strength of scientific arguments. We have the justice and greatness of our communist cause! (applause)

Zhivkov Speech

PM281044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86 Second Edition pp 6, 7

["Greetings message of the BCP (Bulgarian Communist Party) to the Central Committee of the 27th CPSU Congress," read by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow on 27 February]

[Text] Dear Soviet comrades!

Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich!

With sincere happiness and pride I fulfill the instructions of the party of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov to most cordially greet you, the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress, and through you to address warm greetings to all Soviet Communists and the entire frateral Soviet people. (Applause)

The CPSU congresses have always drawn the attention of the wrold public. This is completely natural. At its congresses the great party of Lenin outlines the roads of development leading to mankind's future. This is felt by all with special poignancy during important and fateful times such as the present.

The USSR has traveled a truly historic road since the days when, in the towns and villages of old Russia, pooly dressed and barefoot, the soldiers of the revolution marched with their rifles on their shoulders, heading for the battles against the interventionists and White Guard soldiers, and when the factories and plants were just about rising from the ashes to the powerful socialist state of today, without which or against whose wishes no problem confronting mankind can be solved. (Applause) This is a road which pleases the friends and forces the enemies to take it into account, a road that has led the Soviet people to the peak which will go down in history as the 27th CPSU Congress. (Applause)

The profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of the state and tasks of Soviet society, contained in the Political Report of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the businesslike spirit and powerful ideological- political charge of the congress' work, inspire us all with great optimism. We warmly rejoice that, at the present decisive stage, the CPSU alertly greets the challenge of times and mobilizes and raises the inexhaustible forces and possibilities of the Soviet people for the struggle to accelerate socioeconomic development and combine the advantages of the socialist system with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, to further develop socialist democracy and increase the Soviet people's standard of living, and to achieve world peace. (Applause)

The new edition of the CPSU Program, the Political Report, and the Basic Trends on Economic and Socioplitical Development, which are to be approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, are a new contribution not only to the progress and perfecting of the USSR socialist society, but they are also of exceptional importance in further strengthening the fraternal socialist community, and developing the international communist and workers movement and the forces of peace and progress. (Applause)

Comrades, what is the situation of Bulgaria, which was once an economically underdeveloped country? I shall cite just a few figures to indicate our country's development during the last three decades. Basic funds increased 10 times; industrial production, 14 times. Electronics is ever more decisively being brought into the front ranks of our economic activity. The material and cultural standard of living of the Bulgarian people has risen. During the past year our trade exchange with CEMA member-states accounted for 78 percent of our total trade. Our trade with the USSR represents three quarters of our total trade with the CEMA member-states. Our successes are beyond doubt. However, we do not close our eyes to the great difficulties, which create problems for us, and they require persistent and selfless labor.

In recent years the BCP Central Committee has developed a comprehensive strategy to achieve a turning point in our economy, with an eye to modern scientific-technological progress. The BCP Central Committee February (1985) and January (1986) Plenums are particularly significant in this respect. In about 1 month the 13th BCP Congress will start its work in Sofia. The congress will discuss and adopt the Basic Guidelines on the country's development during the ninth 5-Year Plan period and until 2000, in accordance with the CEMA comprehensive program. During the 40 years since the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, the fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples has been enriched by new ideological and cultural relations, and by real and concrete deeds which are beyond any doubt and do not require any confirmation. This is so because our entire life — party, state, public, and personal — is a confirmation of this.

Recently our party's course on bringing the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the fraternal Soviet state ever closer together entered a new stage — the construction of joint scientific-production trusts — and even closer cooperation in the areas of science, education, and so forth. For us this is socialist internationalism in action. (Applause)

Dear Soviet brothers and sisters, we need peace. Peace and clear skies are needed by all of mankind. This unshakable desire for peace has been expressed again and with tremendous force at your congress. Together with the USSR, the Warsaw Pact member-states, the progressive and democratic forces throughout the world, and all those who hate war, we shall steadily struggle also in the future to protect peace, civilization, and life on the planet. (Applause) Let all people on earth know that we Communists believe in the only sensible road outlined by the great Lenin — the famous "Decree on Peace" — whose continuation we see in the new Soviet initiatives and actions and the Political Report of the 27th CPSU Congress. (Applause)

We are firmly convinced that during the epoch of the scientific-technological revolution, the peaceful competition of the two social systems will confirm the logic of the historical development — socialism is the social system to which the future of mankind belongs. (Applause)

Comrades, since the hard times of fascism, when the BCP proclaimed "Alliance with the USSR," for our people there was no more vital slogan.

As first and general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, I have repeatedly said this, including from this congressional rostrum, because this is how the Bulgarian Communists and our entire people feel and think. (Applause).

We Bulgarians are keenly interested in and moved by everything that is happening now in the vast Soviet country. It is not by chance that the pages of *PRAVDA* and *IZVESTIYA*, as well as other Soviet publications, are opened with such impatience, and

it is not by chance that the report and documents of your congress are so eagerly awaited.

The large-scale attacking struggle of the CPSU against inertia and conservatism and for order, discipline, renewal of the social climate, and the intensification of national economy on the basis of the best achievements of science and technology inspire all of us and give us new strength and confidence. (Applause)

Expressing these thoughts and feelings before you, I would like, on behalf of the entire Bulgarian people, to say to you, the congress' delegates, all Soviet Communists, and all Soviet brothers and sisters **continue in this way little brothers**! [Words in boldface spoken in Russian] (Applause)

From the bottom of my heart I wish you fruitful work and successful implementation of the instructions of the historic 27th CPSU Congress! (Applause)

Glory to the CPSU! (Applause)

Long live the USSR, dynamically heading toward the 21st century! (Applause)

Let the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship — our historic support and inspiration — strengthen and develop! (Applause)

Long live peace on earth! (Applause)

Long live communism! (Prolonged applause)

CPSU Congress Adopts Mandate Commission Report

PM271647 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Following the interval at today's CPSU Congress session, Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, passed the floor to Comrade Razumovskiy, chairman of the Mandate Commission.

He reported to the congress that the election of delegates to party organizations had been carried out in strict accordance with the CPSU rules and the election procedures and norms of representation which had been laid down by the Central Committee. In all, 5,000 delegates had been elected, of which 3,827 were elected for the first time. Those who had been elected congress delegates were Communists representing the working class, the collective farm peasantry, the people's intelligentsia — all the social strata of the population, all spheres of our life.

The Mandate Commission checked the credentials of all delegates and pronounced them effective.

The congress unanimously passed the report on the Mandate Commission.

The debates were then continued others who spoke were Comrade (Yershova), a maintenance worker at the Perm Mashinostroitelnyy Zavod production association; and Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

Speeches of greeting were made by Jambyn Batmonh, the leader of the delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, head of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party delegation; and Kaysone Phomvihan, leader of the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

The morning session then ended its work.

Members of Resolution Drafting Commission Named

PM280920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86 Second Edition p 1

["Commission To Prepare Draft Resolutions on the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress and on the New Edition of the CPSU Program and the Amendments to the CPSU Statutes" — *PRAVDA* headline]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev; B.V. Adleyba; A.P. Aleksandrov; V.S. Aleshnikov; G.A. Aliyev; N.G. Anikin; G.A. Arbatov; M.M. Aripdzhanov; B.I. Aristov; I.V. Arkhipov; V.G. Afanasyev; K.M. Bagirov; G.I. Bandrovskiy; V.G. Boyko; I.S. Boldyrev; K.G. Vayno; V.A. Vasilyev; Ye.P. Velikhov; A.V. Vlasov; B.M. Volodin; V.I. Vorotnikov; A.E. Voss; V.I. Gaganova; D.N. Gagarov; N.V. Gellert; A.V. Gitalov; I.I. Gladkiy; P.P. Grishkyavichus; A.A. Gromyko; S.K. Grossu; N.G. Davydov; K.S. Demirchyan; P.N. Demichev; V.G. Dikusarov; V.I. Dolgikh; A.P. Dumachev; A.G. Yegorov; A.A. Yezhevskiy; B.N. Yeltsin; N.M. Yershova; A.K. Zhakupov; V.V. Zagladin; I.S. [illegible]aykov; L.M. Zamyatin; M.V. Zimyanin; V.I. Isakov; V.I. K[illegible]hnikov; A.S. Kamay; I.V. Kapitonov; V.A. Karlov; A.F. Klepi[illegible]v; L.G. kletskov; M.A. Knyazyuk; Z.S. Kovalchuk; A.I. Kornivenko; A.M. Korolev; N.I. Kotlyar; V.Ya. Krasilshchikov; N.Ye. Kruchina; O.S. Kuanyshev; G.F. Kudashov; V.V. Kuznetsov; V.N. Kuznetsov; R.S. Kulmatov; D.A. Kunayev; N. Kurbanova; I.D. Laptev; Ye.K. Ligachev; A.D. Lizichev; Yu.I. Litvintsev; L.B. Lobzova; P.F. Lomako; A.I. Lukyanov; Yu.A. Manayenkov; G.M. Markov; G.I. Marchuk; A.M. Masaliyev; K. Makhkamov; V.A. Medvedev; V.K. Mesyats; V.P. Mironov; V.M. Mishin; V.S. Murakhovskiy; N.N. Nivalov; V.P. Nikonov; S.A. Niyazov; V.P. Orlov; L.I. Palazhchenko; T.I. Panasenko; D.I. Patiashvili; B.Ye. Paton; K.G. Petrov; Yu.V. Petrov; V.N. Pletneva; V.N. Polyakov; B.N. Ponomarev; F.V. Popov; Yu.N. Prokopyev; B.K. Pugo; G.P. Razumovskiy; O.B. Rakhmanin; N.I. Ryzhkov; Ya.P. Ryabov; F.K. Salmanov; G.F. Sizov; I.P. Skosta; N.N. Slyunkov; A.F. Smirnova; S.I. Sokolov; Yu.F. Solovyev; A.P. Sologub; M.S. Solomentsev; V.K. Starovoytov; V.T. Stepanov; A.S. Sukhanov; N.V. Talyzin; Z.Zh. Tamshibayeva; P.M. Telepnev; V.V. Tereshkova; N.D. Tereshchenko; L.A. Tikhomirova; L.N. Tolkunov; N.T. Turapov; G.I. Usmanov; I.B. Usmankhodzhayev; Yu.K. Ushakov; Zh.D. Fedorova; P.N. Fedoseyev; A.P. Filatov; M.I. Khaldeyev; T.N. Khrennikov; R. Khudayberdiyev; M.S. Khut; V.M. Chebrikov; S.V. Chervonenko; A.K. Chernyy; N.S. Chikirev; V.G. Chirskov; M.Z. Shakirov; S.A. Shalayev; L.G. Sharayev; E.A. Shevardnadze; V.S. Shevchenko; O.S. Shenin; M.S. Shkabardnya; A.M. Shkolnikov; B.Ye. Shcherbina; V.V. Shcherbitskiy; A.N. Yakovlev; M. Yakubova; R.G.

Yanovskiy

4th Day of 27th Congress Begins 28 Feb

Kunayev Chairs Morning Session

LD280803 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0730 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Text] Hello, comrades. Today is the fourth day of the 27th CPSU Congress. At 1000 the morning session opened in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. It was chaired by Comrade Kunayev. The delegates continued discussion of the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, and the report of the Central Auditing Commission. Comrade Chebrikov, chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, and Comrade Masaliyev, first secretary of the Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee, spoke in the debate. The morning session continues.

Morning Speakers Listed

LD281209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The 27th CPSU Congress: Over to the correspondents in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses:

The morning session of the congress has just finished. It was devoted to a discussion of the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission report. Taking part in the debate: Comrade Chebrikov, chairman of the USSR State Security Committee; Comrade Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Lobov, secretary of the party committee at the Izhmash production association; and Comrade Manyakin, first secretary of Omsk Obkom. Also taking part in the discussion included: Comrade Sukhanov, leading shaft sinker from Mosmetrostroy; Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Comrade Demichev, USSR minister of culture; Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Yakubov, director of a boarding school in Uzbekistan; Comrade Kalashnikov, first secretary of Volgograd Obkom. The next session of the congress will begin at 1600 [1300 GMT]. Today's agenda includes continuation of the discussion of the Political Report and the Central Auditing Commission report and greetings from foreign delegates.

IZVESTIYA Editorial Praises CPSU Political Report

PM271335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Feb 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Party's Policy Is Our Policy"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress is under way in Moscow. Its significance is truly historic and the interest it is attracting is tremendous. Taking place at a sharp turning point in the life of the country and the contemporary world as a whole, the Soviet Communists' congress is being called on to provide answers to cardinal questions posed by our time and to elaborate a comprehensively considered program of action which would organically combine the greatness of our goals with the realism of our potential, the plans drawn up by the party with the hopes and aspirations of every man and woman. The congress decisions will determine for years and decades to come the nature and pace of our progress toward a qualitatively new Soviet socialist society.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee on the 1st day of the congress proceedings. The report contained an in-depth analysis of the party's activity since the 26th congress and a comprehensive assessment of the situation in the country and the international arena and of the main processes and trends of social development in the current historical stage. It clearly defined the party's general line toward the accelerated socioeconomic development of Soviet society, formulated the main aims and avenues of the party's foreign policy strategy, and summed up the results of the discussion of the new edition and the CPSU Program and the changes in the Party Rules.

The road that the country has traveled and its economic, social, and cultural achievements are a convincing confirmation of the viability of Marxist-Leninist teaching and of the tremendous potential inherent in socialism and embodied in the progress achieved by Soviet society. We are justly proud of all our achievements. However, complacency is alien to the party. While correctly appraising what has been achieved, it also tells the people openly and clearly where we have failed, giving the reasons for these omissions. The CPSU Central Committee Political Report stated that "for a number of years the practical work of party and state organs lagged behind the demands of the time and life itself, and not just owing to objective factors but above all because of reasons of a subjective nature. The problems in the country's development built up faster than they were being solved. Inertia and the rigidity of the forms and methods of management, declining dynamism in work and increasing bureaucracy — all this caused considerable damage to the cause. Signs of stagnation began to show through in society's life."

In April 1985 the CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutely demanded that the negative phenomena in the society's socioeconomic development must be overcome and that the necessary dynamism and acceleration must be imparted to this development. This course met with full approval and ardent support in the party and among the people. During the discussion of the precongress documents a great, frank, and constructive debate took place on all key problems of our life and party policy. Consulting the people has enabled us to better understand what needs to be done and in what order, what levers must be applied in order to ensure that our progress acquires the necessary momentum. The collective experience of the entire party and the entire people has been given expression in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th congress and has made it possible to clearly define the ways of exploiting the advantages and opportunities provided by the socialist system, its economic might, and its social potential and also the ways of renewing obsolete social forms and the style and methods of work.

These ways are based on a well-thought-out economic strategy, a strong social policy, and purposeful ideological and educational work taken together as an inseparable whole. These ways provide for the all-around development of Soviet socialist democracy, and improvement of the CPSU's entire organizational work.

The economic strategy which the party has submitted to its 27th congress formulates tasks of extraordinary importance and scale. National income is to be increased by almost 100 percent by the end of the century, while our production potential is to be doubled and qualitatively transformed. Labor productivity is to be increased by 130-150 percent, while the energy-intensiveness of the national income is to be reduced by a factor of 1.4 and its metal intensiveness is to be almost halved. This will mark a sharp turn toward production intensification and enhanced quality and efficiency. The strengthening of these processes will enable us to subsequently make the transition to a supremely organized and efficient economy with comprehensively developed production forces, mature socialist production relations, and well-adjusted economic machinery.

This is our strategic line. Understandably, cardinal successes cannot be achieved proceeding from the former material and technical base. The party sees the solution in a profound reconstruction of the national economy based on the latest achievements of science and technology, breakthroughs in avant-garde avenues of scientific and technical progress, and a restructuring of the economic machinery and the system of management. A big step forward in this direction is to be made in the current 5-year plan. More than R200 billion of capital investments are earmarked for the reconstruction and retooling of production, which is more than was spent during the preceding 10 years.

Another cardinal task which we must carry out in the shortest possible time is fully meeting the country's demand for food. The party's current policy is aimed at achieving a decisive breakthrough in the agrarian sector of the economy. The agricultural production growth rate is to be more than doubled and a considerable increase in per capita consumption of meat, milk, vegetables, and fruit is to be achieved.

Can we achieve all this? We can and we must. The party has elaborated additional measures for this purpose aimed at enhancing the efficiency of all agro-industrial complex sectors. Their essence lies in changing the socio-economic situation in rural areas and creating conditions for a stronger intensification of production resulting in the guaranteed output of products.

The new tasks cannot be carried out without a thorough restructuring of the economic mechanism and the creation of an integrated, efficient, and flexible management system, making it possible to realize socialism's potential more fully. The situation is now such that partial improvements will no longer do — radical reform is needed. The point of that reform is to actually devote all our production to society's requirements and the satisfaction of people's needs and to direct management toward improving efficiency and quality, accelerating scientific and technical progress, developing workers' interest in the results of work and initiative and socialist enterprise at every level of the national economy, above all in labor collectives.

Everything that our party does is for the people's benefit. Concern for Soviet man and for increasing his material well-being and spiritual development are at the center of attention of all CPSU policy.

The CPSU Central Committee's Political Report stressed that we must look in a new way at the further development of the social sphere and fully assess its increasing significance. We are committed to that by the party's general course of socioeconomic acceleration and our party's program aim — the attainment of full prosperity and the free and comprehensive development of all members of society.

The long-term plans for the country's socioeconomic development include the aim of raising the people's well-being to a qualitatively new level. The next 5-year plan proposes doubling the resources channeled into improving living conditions and increasing per capita incomes in real terms by a factor of 1.6-1.8. The incomes of millions of people will rise within the 12th 5-Year Plan. Vast resources are being channeled into the expansion of housing and sociocultural construction.

V.I. Lenin saw democracy and the vital creativity of the working people as the main force behind the development of the new system. Democracy is that healthy and pure air, the only one in which the socialist social organism can flourish. That is why when we say that socialism's mighty potential is still not being utilized to the maximum here we also mean that the acceleration of society's development is inconceivable and impossible without the further development of socialist democracy and all of its aspects and manifestations. With this in mind the party persistently strives to strengthen the socialist system's democratic nature, comprehensively intensify publicity, and step up the activity of soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, labor collectives, and people's control. But everything that has been and is being done must be evaluated not according to the yardstick of the past but by the scale and complexity of the new tasks. The Central Committee's Political Report noted that these tasks require the consistent and steady strengthening of the people's socialist self-management.

Our deeds and schemes are colossal, oriented toward the future, and linked most directly with protecting that future from the threat of thermonuclear conflagration. The 27th CPSU Congress has reaffirmed with the utmost clarity that the party's foreign policy course is aimed at strengthening the peoples' security, developing equitable cooperation, and ensuring peace and progress.

The decisive condition for achieving the set goals is the Soviet peoples dilligence and talent. The party's policy is vitally near and comprehensible to our working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia, and all Soviet people because the CPSU's policy is our policy, the policy of each of us, and each of us is called on to do his utmost to implement it. This desire, this unanimous support by the masses for the party's plans is the greatst force. What is needed is the skillful organization and precise direction of that great force and the inculcation in every worker of the sense of being the fully-fledged master of his enterprise, taking active part in the management of production and responsible for its efficiency. The party urges us to direct all

our ideological, educational, and organizational work to that end.

The Communist Party's strength derives from the past that it has a sense of the times, and the pulse of life and always operates in the very heart of the masses. And whenever new tasks are set before the country, the party finds ways of carrying them out and reorganizes and changes the methods of leadership, demonstrating the ability to meet the historic responsibility for the country's fate and the cause of socialism and communism.

Army Paper Echoes Gorbachev Call for Change

PM271503 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Feb 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "To Advance"]

[Excerpt] The main task of the party and the entire people today is to resolutely break up unfavorable trends in the development of the economy, to impart proper dynamism to it, and to open up scope for the initiative and creativity of the masses and for truly revolutionary transformations. To make the transition to an economy of the highest organization and efficiency with comprehensively developed production forces, mature socialist production relations, and a finely tuned economic mechanism — this is the party's strategic line.

Profound transformations in the national economy will take considerable time, and we must achieve an increase in growth rates right now, without delay. We must do so by mobilizing to the maximum all our reserves, strengthening organization and discipline, and overcoming mismanagement.

The new large-scale tasks also demand new approaches to the further development of the social sphere and advance the need for a long-term, profoundly thoughtout, integral, and strong social policy embracing all aspects of social life. It is precisely in accordance with this requirement that the CPSU Central Committee's Political Report substantiates the main directions of social policy and ways to raise the people's well-being to a qualitatively new level and to improve social-class and national relations.

The party and its Central Committee attach paramount significance to the further democratization of Soviet society and the strengthening of the people's socialist self-management. The main outlines for improving our democracy and statehood and the entire Soviet political system are being examined and mapped out at the 27th CPSU Congress. The Political Report reveals the essence and significance of the measures being taken to activate the soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, labor collectives, and people's control and to increase publicity.

The fundamental tasks of the country's economic and social development also determine the CPSU's international strategy. Its chief aim is clear — to ensure that the Soviet people are able to work under conditions of lasting peace and freedom. To fulfill this in the present situation, the party's top program requirement of Soviet foreign policy means, above all, stopping material preparations for nuclear war. Having weighed the situation which has taken shape, the CPSU put forward an integral program for the total elimination of weapons of mass destruction before the end of this century — a historic program in terms of its scale and significance. The struggle against the nuclear danger and the arms race, and for the preservation and strengthening of world peace remains the main direction of the party's activity in the world arena.

The need for this struggle is conditioned by the prevailing complex international situation. Imperialism has not abandoned the ideology and politics of hegemonism, and its ruling circles are not giving up their hopes of social revenge but are continuing to entertain illusions of strong-arm superiority. The arms race is continuing, and the threat of nuclear war remains.

Taking the complex international situation and the growing aggressiveness of reactionary imperialist circles into account, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo devote unremitting attention to the country's defense capability, the USSR Armed Forces' combat might, and the strengthening of military discipline. The USSR's defense might is maintained at a level which makes it possible to reliably protect the peaceful labor and peaceful life of Soviet people.

The entire work of the 27th CPSU Congress convincingly attests that our party faithfully serves the people's interests and steadfastly leads them along Lenin's course. In the present crucial situation it is reorganizing its activity, enhancing the role and responsibility of all of its organizations struggling for the party member's pure and honest makeup, and improving ideological work. The CPSU is fully resolved to fulfill the great Lenin's behest — to rise above and advance with energy and unity of will.

Our party is a party of optimists. "We look confidently to the future," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev emphasizes, "for we clearly see our tasks and the ways to carry them out. We look confidently to the future for we rely on the people's mighty support. We look confidently to the future for we act in the interests of the socialist homeland, in the name of the great ideals to whose selfless service the party of Communists has devoted itself."

The Soviet people entirely approve the party's policy. They declare their readiness to implement everything the 27th CPSU Congress outlines.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Economic Acceleration

PM271647 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Feb 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Course Toward Acceleration"]

[Excerpt] And so, the 27th CPSU Congress has become a fact of life. For many months the whole country lived in anticipation of this event and actively prepared for it. Production collectives entered into socialist competition in honor of the congress and aimed for labor successes. The drafts of key CPSU Program documents were being discussed everywhere in connection with the convocation of the congress. Communists and nonparty members engaged in an interested discussion about the long-term aims and immediate tasks of the party and the people and about ways

of achieving them. In fact, even before it opened, the party congress had become part of our consciousness, had entered our hearts as an event of historic significance.

The congress opened in a businesslike atmosphere. Key questions pertaining to the life of the party and the country have been submitted for discussion at the congress. During this discussion a broad, Leninist interpretation of the time we live in will be made and a realistic, comprehensively considered program of action will be elaborated which will organically combine the greatness of our aims with the realism of our potential, the party's plans with the hopes and aspirations of every Soviet man and woman. The congress decisions will determine — for years and decades to come — the nature and rate of our progress toward a qualitatively new Soviet society.

From the drafts of the precongress documents which were published earlier, we know what high economic and social targets the party has set for the foreseeable future. It is planned to increase national income by almost 100 percent by the end of the century while doubling and qualitatively transforming production potential. Labor productivity is to increase by 130-150 percent. People's well-being will be raised to a qualitatively new level. The volume of resources channeled into improving people's living conditions will be doubled over a period of 15 years and real per capita income will increase by 60-80 percent. This is the long-term prospect. At the same time, as the Political Report emphasizes, sufficient dynamism must be imparted to economic development to ensure that Soviet people quickly sense the results of joint efforts to achieve a cardinal solution of the food problem and to meet the demand for high-quality goods and services, improved medical care, and better housing and living conditions.

Agro-industrial complex workers are acquainting themselves with particular interest with those sections of the Political Report which deal with the solution of the food problem and socio-cultural transformations in rural areas. While acknowledging that certain progress has been achieved in this sphere after the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, which approved the ussr Food Program, the congress has at the same time noted that agriculture's lag is being eliminated too slowly. In order to markedly improve food supplies within the 12th 5-Year Plan, a decisive breakthrough is needed in the agrarian sector. The growth rate of agricultural production must be more than doubled, land productivity must be increased, crop and livestock product losses must be reduced, and a considerable increase in the per capita consumption of meat, milk, vegetables, and fruit must be achieved on this basis. They key to success — as the experience of recent years indicates — lies in the widespread application of intensive techniques.

The party and state intend to consistently continue to develop the material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex. A switch to new methods of administration and management is under way in the agrarian sector. The establishment of the agro-industrial complex unified management organs will be backed up by an effective economic machinery, expanded independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and their enhanced interest in and responsibility for the end results of their work.

Gorbachev, Honecker Discuss USSR-GDR Relations

PM281141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Talks With E. Honecker"]

[Text] The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting on 27 February with the general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SUPG], chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker, who is heading the SUPG delegation at the 27th CPSU Congress.

On behalf of the Communists, all working people of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker warmly congratulated the Soviet Communists with the successful work of the 27th CPSU Congress, praised the political report on the CPSU Central Committee and stressed the international importance of the program documents of the 27th congress.

Mikhail Gorbachev noted that the working people of the Soviet Union follow with much sympathy the creative endeavor of the people of the GDR, the preparation that have begun for the 11th SUPG Congress that is called upon to become an important milestone in the life of the republic.

The leaders of the two parties studied the state and prospects of development of relations between the CPSU and the SUPG, the USSR and the GDR. They confirmed the mutual resolve to continue strengthening the all-around ties along party, state and public life, actively to interact in fulfilling the comprehensive program of the scientific and technological progress of CEMA member states and in further strengthening the unity and cohesion of countries of the socialist community.

When views on topical international questions were exchanged, the sides stressed the growing understanding in the world of the tremendous importance of the Soviet program of liquidating nuclear arms before the end of the 20th century, ending the arms race on earth and preventing it from being spread to outer space. At the same time concern was expressed at the absence of signs of readiness on the part of the United States to embark on the road of nuclear disarmament. This destructive policy has the support of the FRG Government, thus complicating that country's relations with socialist states and damaging the interests of security and cooperation in Europe. The need to press for a further growth of efforts by all political trends and mass movements coming out for the liquidation of the nuclear threat was stressed.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and unity of views on the questions under discussion.

Gorbachev Holds Conversation With Husak

PM281143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Talk With G. Husak"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Cen-

tral Committee, met 27 February with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who heads the delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia at the 27th CPSU Congress.

During the comradely [tovarishchenskaya] conversation, Gustav Husak spoke highly of the forum of Soviet Communists and its international significance and drew attention to the creative nature of the discussion at the congress of the key matters of the political and socioeconomic development of Soviet society. He spoke about the successes scored in fulfilling the national economic development plans in the past 5-year plan period and the activity of the Czechoslovak Communists in advance of the 17th party congress.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak expressed satisfaction with the high level of relations achieved between the two parties and countries, the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples and formulated ways to further strengthen them.

In the context of the course of accelerating socioeconomic development embarked upon by the USSR and Czechoslovakia, the sides examined questions involved in the realization of the bilateral program for economic, scientific and technological cooperation and also in the two countries' participation in attaining the goals set in the comprehensive program for progress in science and technology of the CEMA member-countries for the period up to 2000. The sides recognized it as expedient to energize in the near future direct ties between enterprises and organisations and the efforts to set up joint research and production associations.

In discussing urgent world problems, the participants in the meeting stated the intention of their parties and countries not to spare efforts jointly with the other Warsaw Pact member states, to bring about a radical improvement in the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole. Gustav Husak stressed that the program for nuclear disarmament, providing for the prevention of outer space militarization, contained in the 15 January statement by Mikhail Gorbachev is the practical foundation for achieving these goals.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and full identity of views on all questions discussed.

Gorbachev Meets With Indian Party Delegation Leader

PM281145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86
Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With Arjun Singh"]

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev had a meeting 27 February with Deputy Chairman of the Indian National Congress Party Arjun Singh, the head of the party's delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress. Arjun Singh turned over to Mikhail Gorbachev a message from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Arjun Singh summed up the 27th CPSU Congress as an event of great international importance, proclaimed India's support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at the complete elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of the 20th century.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke highly of the positive role that India, a great country, the recognized leader of the Nonaligned Movement, plays in the present day complex international situation.

An attitude of mutual striving has been expressed in order to develop and deepen fruitful Soviet-Indian relations on a durable basis of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, in the interests of the Soviet and Indian peoples, for the sake of the cause of peace and security in Asia and all over the world.

Mikhail Gorbachev conveyed warm greetings to India's prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

Yeltsin Meets With Foreign Delegates

PM281204 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86
Second Edition p 8

[TASS report under the general heading "Cordial, Fraternal Meetings"]

[Text] A meeting of the capital's party aktiv with foreign delegations to the 27th CPSU Congress took place in the Hall of Columns of Moscow's House of Unions 27 February.

The guests were greeted by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Today the thoughts and gaze of millions of Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind are focused on Moscow — the venue of the 27th CPSU Congress — he said.

Clarity of assessments, realism of tasks, reliance on collective reason, social justice, firmness of positions — these constitute the essence of our domestic policy spelled out in the Central Committee Political Report to the congress delivered by M.S. Gorbachev. This approach has been warmly supported by the delegates and generates approval among the country's working people. An important place in the report is also devoted to problems of international relations and fundamental questions of Soviet foreign policy. Vigilance toward intrigues by reaction, soberness in assessing what is happening in the world arena, concern for consolidating the unity and cohesion of all fighters for peace and social progress — this is what underlies the CPSU's foreign policy activity. Our party's noble objectives and tasks are in tune with the most cherished aspiration of all the world's peoples — to live and work in conditions of world peace.

On behalf of Muscovites, B.N. Yeltsin wished the foreign guests and their countries' working people new successes in the struggle for working people's class interests, peace, democracy, and the social and national liberation of the peoples.

Hero of Socialist Labor I.I. Maltsev, planer operator at the A.I. Yefremov "Krasnyy Proletariy" machine building plant in Moscow, stressed that the course adopted by the party aimed at

accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, restructuring the national economy, and boldly breaking with everything that is obsolete and nonprogressive is wholly supported by Soviet people.

J. Vieira, secretary general of the Colombian Communist Party Central Committee; J. Stewart, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland; Makineni Basavapunnaiah, member of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) Central Committee Politburo; H. Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin; W. Junblatt, chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon; A. Tsochatzopoulos, member of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) Executive Bureau; J. Chissano, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique; A. Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee; and WPC President R. Chandra spoke on behalf of their delegations.

They noted that the Soviet Union's firm and consistent position in the struggle for world peace and security, creatively developed and confirmed in the CPSU Central Committee report, inspires in the world's peoples firm hope in a bright future — a future without wars, agression, poverty, and hunger.

Aliyev Speaks on Development Program at Press Center

On Political Report

LD270833 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 27 TASS — The CPSU Central Committee has submitted for consideration to the delegates of the 27th party congress a programme of dynamic development of Soviet society, which meets the requirements of the USSR advancement to qualitatively new levels of economic, social and spiritual progress, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev has declared. He spoke at the press centre of the 27th congress of Soviet Communists today.

Having thoroughly analysed the lessons of development up to date, the CPSU suggested a clear, well-thought-out and comprehensively formulated strategy, he said. It applies to every area of the life of Soviet society, including the social sphere. Questions of social policy are being discussed at the current congress, perhaps, more exactingly, rigorously and at the same time extensively and constructively than at any other CPSU congress.

It is planned to double the resources used to improve the living standards of the Soviet people within the next 15 years, Geydar Aliyev noted. Real per capita incomes will grow by 60-80 per cent. Immense funds are being set aside by the state to expand housing construction and to build social and cultural facilities. The task has been formulated to provide a one-family house or flat for every Soviet family.

The social policy announced at the congress is not limited to the tasks of improving the living standards of the people, he continued. A broad complex of measures are being planned better to meet the social, intellectual and cultural needs of the Soviet people. The CPSU shows care for improvements in the life of every strata and group of Soviet society. Measures are being envisioned to improve working and living conditions for women, to provide better mother-and-child protection and to increase help to war and labour veterans.

The CPSU Central Committee believes that central and local government bodies underestimated in recent years the pressing issues of the social sphere, its development was lagging behind substantially, Geydar Aliyev said. This contradicted the directives towards enhancing the social orientation of the economy, raising the material well-being and cultural level of Soviet people. At the 27th congress, the party unveiled a long-term, comprehensive, socially powerful policy embracing all aspects of man's life — from working and living conditions, health and recreation to socio-class and nationality relations.

Geydar Aliyev stressed that it is in the sphere of social relations that the humanistic nature of the socialist system is manifested most graphically and the results of economic activity are directly materialized.

If we are to summarize the party's present-day social policy, it is to provide better conditions for the harmonious development of the individual and for the best possible application of the creative potentialities of all the citizens, Geydar Aliyev said. Everything that is being planned in the social sphere, as the Political Report of the Central Committee to the 27th party congress stressed, is realistic and attainable. This confidence stems from the real drastic change in the mentality of millions of Soviet people, who are expressing mass-scale approval of and support for the steps taken by the CPSU to accelerate the development of the country.

Youth, Health System

LD271144 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 27 TASS — Youth are the support, hope and future of the Soviet land, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Geydar Aliyev has declared. He spoke at a news conference at the press centre of the 27th CPSU Congress today.

Half of the workforce in the USSR are young people, half of Soviet intellectuals also are youth, the principal force of our society.

In the Soviet Union, young people enjoy special care and attention of the state. Education, free in our country, ensures such development of young people that would help them prepare for independent life, be active participants in building communist society in our country. The state annually spends 27.5 billion roubles on education.

It is necessary to underline the role played by Soviet youth in building major construction projects, in developing new regions of the Far East, Siberia and the North. The Baykal-Amur Railway, to which the Soviet Union attaches immense importance, has been built by young workers. Youth are in the front

ranks of those who are developing the Western Siberian oil complex.

Asked by journalists about the health system in the USSR, Geydar Aliyev pointed to its rapid development during the years of Soviet power. It fully meets the needs of every Soviet citizen for the protection of his or her health. The USSR spends huge sums from public funds of the state on health services, Geydar Aliyev said. There are 42 physicians and 110-112 middle-echelon medical workers per 10,000 of the Soviet population. Soviet hospitals have 3,600,000 beds. Hospital facilities with 350,000 beds are to be built in the 12th five-year period and in the period ending in 2000.

Our programme of social development, set forth in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee, implies the pooling of efforts not only in health services, but also in the entire social sphere so as to ensure the best conditions for the health of Soviet man. In the health system, we move to the foreground the issues of preventing diseases, and announce that we are starting the implementation of the programmes of medical checkups of all Soviet people.

On Prices, Monetary Reform

LD272149 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1705 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Video report on press conference by Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at the 27th CPSU Congress press center in Moscow on 27 February — Leonid Zamyatin joins him on the platform; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] A meeting of Soviet and foreign journalists with Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers took place today at the 27th party congress press center. The press conference was devoted to the CPSU Social Program for the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the period up to the year 2000.

"[Aliyev] I should tell you that maybe at no other congress of our party have the questions of social policy been examined so strictly, demandingly and, at the same time, so extensively constructively as at the present congress. What is the reason; what prompts us to do this?

"First, it is precisely in the sphere of social relations that the humanist nature of the socialist system stands out in the boldest and clearest relief. It is precisely here that socialism's highest goals are embodied and that results of economic activities concerning the working people's vital interests are being directly implemented.

"Second, our party's Central Committee is of the opinion that over the past few years the central and local organs of authority have failed to appreciate fully the problems which have come to a head in the social sphere. The strengthening of its material base and its development lagged behind substantially.

"At the congress the Central Committee has announced a long-term, integrated, and socially vigorous policy, encompassing the entire expanse of man's life, from the conditions of work and life, health and leisure, to the social, class and national relationships. What, specifically, does this mean?

"Over the coming 15 years the volume of resources being allocated to improve the conditions of life is to double. Real per capita incomes will grow by 1.6-1.8 times. Their absolute growth over the next three 5-year plans will be approximately equal to that over the past 40 years. Enormous state resources are being allocated to expand housing construction and the construction of social and cultural amenities. For instance, we have set ourselves the task of constructing by the end of the century no fewer than 2 billion square meters of housing space and to ensure that each family, each Soviet family, has a house or an apartment of its own. Increased opportunities for young families receiving housing are provided for, in particular through youth cooperative and housing complexes.

"A great deal is to be done to saturate the market with various goods and services of high quality. An imbalance between demand for certain goods and services and their supply continues to exist for the time being in our country. As a result of implementaton of the measures that have been drawn up, this should be eliminated.

"Of course, the social policy announced at the congress does not confine itself to the tasks of improving the material prosperity of the people. During the current 5-year plan and on a longer-term basis, an extensive complex of measures will be implemented, aimed at a fuller satisfaction of the Soviet people's social and spiritual requirements. The party displays concern for improving the life of all strata and groups of Soviet society. Measures have been drawn up to improve the conditions of work and life of women; to protect women, mothers, and children; and to to expand aid to war veterans and labor veterans. I want to stress, in particular, that these and other measures will be implemented through social consumption funds which will have doubled by the year 2000.

"The Political Report indissolubly links the task of improving people's living conditions with increasing labor and social performance of each worker, each work force and with overcoming wage leveling. This corresponds to the essence of the main principle of socialism: from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work."

[Announcer] Subsequently, Comrade Aliyev replied to numerous questions from journalists:

"[Zamyatin] Geydar Aliyevich, we have several written questions to you. Andrianov, *KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA* correspondent and an APN correspondent ask: What can you say of Soviet youth and of the results of the staging of the youth year? And the second question: What have the young people themselves done during the International Youth Year for the present and the future of the country, and what hopes does the party have of the young people as far as the implementation of the tasks put forward by the congress is concerned?

"[Aliyev] Our young people are good. They are our support, and hope. They are our future. Our young people fully support the policy of our party and are active participants in all the achievements of all our causes. We responded fervently to the decision of the United Nations Organization to make 1985 International Youth Year. We responded because in our country, to tell the truth, one can say that every year is youth year. And if we are to speak in specific terms, roughly half those working in our country are young people. Half our intelligentsia consists of young people. That is, they are a basic strength of our society. But as far as the participation of young people themselves is concerned, what young people themselves are doing, young people are, I would say, actively participating here, there,and everywhere. But there is a particular need, we consider, to note the role of young people in the realization of major construction projects and the opening up of new areas and new regions of our country — the Far East, Siberia, the North. But the point is not that young people are participating in material production; young people are taking part in all spheres of our life. But the most important thing is that our society is creating the necessary conditions in order that each young person can receive training, a good education, guarantee the development of all his abilities, and become a full-fledged, as they say, active member of our society and become involved in active labor and public activity.

"[Zamyatin] There is a question from a correspondent of the newspaper (*LA PIERA*) of Colombia. Respected Geydar Aliyevich, between the incomes of workers and engineers there is a certain gap which possibly has its effect on the quality of young specialists. In the precongress documents the term complaints about specialists appeared, and there was talk about the possibility of a reorganization of higher education. Could you say something briefly about this?

"[Aliyev] Yes. This is an important matter. Well, we do indeed recognize that over the last years we have had a kind of distortion between the wages of engineering and technical personnel and the wages of workers. We steadily raised the wages of workers but apparently did not pay enough attention to raising the wages of engineers. And this has indeed led to certain such undesirable phenomena. We are now taking measures to abolish this disproportion.

"Well, as far as the reorganization of higher education is concerned, yes, we are now developing such an extensive program for the further reorganization of highdr education and all education generally. You know that in 1984 we adopted a school reform and it is now being implemented. Having provided for the furhter improvement of national education at secondary level, we are letting the opportunity to improve higher education slip, and so we are preparing such measures. These measures provide for the further rapprochement of higher education and production and labor activity, and second, an interaction and interdependence between the training of specialist personnel with higher education and the meeting of the needs of the national economy."

[Announcer] Citing rumors which are allegedly circulating, a number of foreign correspondents asked about the problem of raising bread prices in our country and about a possible monetary reform:

"[Aliyev] You know, as far as the price of bread is concerned, I have already said that the price of bread in our country has not changed since 1955. What is more, you will no doubt all agree that bread in the Soviet Union is cheaper than in any other country. Bread is very cheap. It is so cheap that unfortunately a tendency has arising in our country that, in some cases, there is a lack of respect toward bread. Well, we do not try to conceal the fact that, for instance, where waste is collected in our country a very large amount of discarded bread is always gathered — in public catering, in restaurants, in canteens, and not just these; householders throw out a very large amount. All this, of course, is a matter of concern to us and leads us to certain reflections. Thus we do have a problem here, but none of us has yet said anywhere that we intend to raise the price of bread. I do not know where you got these rumors. We do not at the moment have any such plans.

"As far as the rumors of a monetary reform are concerned, they are false, comrades. It seems to me that we have already had an opportunity to rebut these rumors.

"[Zamyatin] Through *PRAVDA*, we had a special article in *PRAVDA*.

"[Aliyev] Yes, we have had an opportunity to rebut them. They are false rumors, but someone put them in circulation, and rumors like that spread very quickly everywhere. [Laughs] We do not envisage any monetary reform in our country."

On Anticorruption Measures

AU271425 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, Feb 27 (AFP) — Politburo Member Geydar Aliyev announced Thursday that "measures" will be taken to "strengthen the fight against parasites, corruption, the theft of socialist property and illegal incomes."

Mr. Aliyev, speaking at a press conference during the current 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and apparently referring to the 18-year Brezhnev era criticised this week by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, stressed that "the violation and breaking of laws are survivals of the past which are difficult to break."

He added: "At the end of the seventies, the fight against these practices weakened, and in several regions they increased with the participation of certain leaders."

But he admitted that such a state of affairs "was inevitable" because the Soviet Union was not sheltered from the influence of "capitalist countries."

Mr. Aliyev continued that a "purge of party ranks is excluded," reflecting the view of Mr. Gorbachev who in his opening speech told the congress that "illegal acts and crimes will be punished, but they do not justify a purge."

He denied that Soviet leaders enjoyed special privileges because, he told reporters, "they must show an example." Asked about his

own lifestyle, Mr. Aliyev said that his salary "is no greater than that of a business manager."

He said that the stability of prices was government policy aimed at "improving daily life." He promised that there would be no price rises in basic goods, and pointed out that prices had remained the same for bread, sugar and eggs since 1955, and the same for milk and meat since 1962.

He announced there will be a 25-39 percent increase of salaries between now and 1990 in the production sector, while those of engineers would increase by 35-49 percent. "Higher rates will follow for doctors and teachers," he said.

Supreme Soviet Deputy Dies 'Suddenly' 25 Feb

LD271458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers announce with profound sorrow that Gennadiy Nikolayevich Andreyev, CPSU Central Committee candidate-member, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to socialist Ethiopia, delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress, died suddenly on 25 February.

In the obituary signed by the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State it states that at all sectors where he was sent by the party, Gennadiy Nikolayevich Andreyev proved himself to be a skillful organizer, a communist of principle, and a sympathetic and responsive comrade. He won deserved prestige and respect from all with whom he came to work. The bright memory of Gennadiy Nikolayevich Andreyev, a true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, party worker and Soviet diplomat, who was devoted to the cause of the Leninist party, will forever be preserved in our hearts, the obituary says.

Council of Ministers Appoints New Official

PM271539 [Editorial report] Moscow *SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY)* in Russian in the No 5, 1986 edition carries on page 80 a USSR Council of Ministers resolution "on the appointment of Comrade Ye.A. Bashindzhagyan as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine-Building and chairman of the scientific-technical council" which reads as follows:

"The USSR Council of Ministers decrees:

"That Comrade Ye.A. Bashindzhagyan be appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Bureau for Machine-Building and chairman of the scientific-technical council.

"N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

"M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs,

"Moscow, Kremlin, 7 January 1986."

New Appointments in Press, Publishing Reported

PM261610 [Editorial Report] Moscow *ZHURNALIST* in Russian in the No 2 edition on February 1986 (Signed to Press 9 January 1986) carries on pages 61-62 an unattributed "Official Section" feature which reports the following journalistic appointments: Albert Andreyevich Belyayev has been approved as chief editor of *SOVETSKAYA KULTURA*; Boris Grigoryevich Vladimirov has been approved as chief editor of *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA*; Nikolay Yakovlevich Klepach has been approved as chief editor of *POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE*; Boris Aleksandrovich Kuzmin has been approved as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade; and Aleksandr Prokofyevich Polyakov has been approved as director of the CPSU Central Committee Political Literature Publishing House. The brief biographical details accompanying the announcements reveal that Belyayev, Vladimirov, and Klepach all "worked in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus until 1985," beginning their service there in 1962, 1966, and 1964 respectively. Kuzmin was formerly chief of a main administration under the State Committee of which he is now deputy chairman. Polyakov was promoted from the post of Politizdat chief editor.

Soviets Protest Reports of Envoy's Arrest

OW220707 Tokyo KYODO in English 0644 GMT 22 Feb 86

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO — a Soviet Embassy official Saturday protested over reports in the Japanese media of the arrest of Soviet Ambassador to Japan Petr A. Abrasimov. Soviet Embassy counsellor Ishrenbai A. Abdurazakov [spelling as received] made the protest to Issei Nomura, chief of the foreign ministry's Soviet section, in a visit to the ministry. Japanese newspapers had reported that Abrasimov was arrested when he returned to Moscow to attend a Soviet Communist Party convention.

Abdurazakov was quoted by officials as saying that the reports were unfounded and that they were an insult to the ambassador. He said that the reports were extremely regrettable because they obstructed improvements in Soviet-Japan relations.

Nomura told the Soviet diplomat that the foreign ministry was not aware of the reports and that it did not make any comment on them, the officials said. It would be regrettable if the reports were without foundation, Nomura added.

Soviet Commitment to Internationalism Reiterated

PM251458 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Loyalty to Internationalism"]

[Text] Rallied within a united family, our country's peoples are greeting the 27th CPSU Congress proudly aware of the fact that they have initiated a new epoch in world history and are the trailblazers along the path to the communist future. Look at any page of the heroic annals of the Land of the Soviets — each of them is a paean to our people's international feats.

Just as V.I. Lenin foresaw, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have taken the broad road of creation, being the first to test the durability of the new society's "machinery." Let us recall the creators of socialist industry, people who climbed the scaffolding of the industrial giants. Let us recall the heroes of the first furrows, imbued with faith in the happiness of collective labor on the land. Industry was only just gathering pace, the first fruits of collectivization were only just ripening, many people were still poring over alphabet books, but the Land of the Soviets was already sending its courageous sons

and daughters on legendary flights across and to other continents. The whole Soviet people rose to defend the motherland when the Great Patriotic War against the Hitlerite invaders began. They rose to their full height, upheld the fatherland's honor and independence, and saved human civilization from fascism.

More than 40 years have passed since the time of triumphant victory, but it has not been consigned to the past, its reflections still illuminate our present and our future. The mighty force of internationalism embodied in it has become a source from which the Soviet hero-people still continue to draw energy for the implementation of creative plans. Extending their historical horizons, the Soviet people are improving socialist society and step by step paving the way to the communist future.

Having approved the precongress documents and summed up the results of the partywide and nationwide discussion of them, the CPSU Central Committee February (1986) Plenum reaffirmed our party's loyalty to the strategic course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic progress. This innovative course, which has become the core of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the amended CPSU Statutes, and the Basic Guidelines for the USSR'S Economic and Social Development During the 12th 5-Year Plan Period and in the Period Through the Year 2000, accords with the national and international interests of the Soviet Union's peoples.

The words of the great Lenin, who taught the builders of the new society to influence the world revolutionary process by the power of example and, primarily, of economic policy, still sound topical in our time. By concentrating work on the intensification of the economy, the expansion of scientific and technical progress, the growth of labor productivity, and the output of high quality products, we are enriching socialism's international experience and revealing more fully its advantages over the capitalist system.

The CPSU is tirelessly working to ensure that Soviet man's love for the motherland of October, for the land where he was born and raised, and his pride in the historic accomplishments of the world's first socialist state are combined with proletarian, socialist internationalism. Educated by the party in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism, the USSR's citizens understand that their creative ardor and specific deeds in the field of creation serve to boost the prestige of the first socialist country and to further strengthen its economic and defense might.

Loyal to the ideas of internationalism, our people have never separated nor do they separate now the fate of their motherland from the fate of other countries and other peoples. Being a party of internationalists, the CPSU nurtures among Soviet people a feeling of class solidarity with the working people of the socialist community countries and with all who are struggling against imperialism and for social progress and peace.

Under present-day conditions many problems of the acceleration of our society's socioeconomic development are intertwined increasingly closely with the scaling of new heights in science, technology, and economic and cultural cooperation among all fraternal states. New evidence of the strengthening of their unity was provided by last year's 20-year extension of the Warsaw Pact, which is the political and defense foundation of the fraternal alliance.

Having entered a responsible stage in their history and intensifying the dynamism in all spheres of social life, the Soviet people are expanding and deepening their ties with developing countries and invariably support their right to determine their present and future by themselves, without any outside interference. Numerous facts provide eloquent proof that the USSR and the other socialist states are always on the side of the peoples struggling against imperialist aggression, diktat, violence, and terror.

The ideas of internationalism also inspire our struggle to affirm the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations. The Land of the Soviets spares no effort to ensure that the world's peoples know and understand each other better. This goal is pursued by economic cooperation and the various cultural exchanges.

Our peace-loving and honest stance steadfastly counters imperialism's course of confrontation and aggression. The new Soviet initiatives are set out in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Imbued with a sense of responsibility and awareness of the realities of the present-day world situation, they constitute a phased program for the elimination of nuclear weapons and the prevention of the militarization of space and a thermonuclear catastrophe.

"We are internationally minded, we are internationalists." These words of Lenin's are proudly spoken today by all Soviet people, fittingly rising to the challenge of the time, of the modern age. Channeling their creative efforts for the sake of the qualitative transformation of all aspects of society's life, our people are doing much to preserve the planet named Earth, mankind's common home, for the living and future generations.

New Atmosphere Prevails in Soviet Cultural Sphere

PM250941 MILAN L'UNITA in Italian 23 Feb 86
Special Supplement p 40

[Interview with Soviet poet Yevgeniy Yevtushenko by Marco Ferrari; date, place not given]

[Excerpt] Though reluctant to make political statements, [Soviet poet Yevgeniy] Yevtushenko broke his rule. This is the poet's account of the USSR today, a day in Moscow, an evening in Leningrad, or a Sunday in the Siberian countryside.

"The Soviet atmosphere is completely different; life seems fresher. When you read the newspapers you can even find plenty of sharp-edged, incisive, and direct reports and comments. Now it is up to the arts to compete with journalism or with party meetings or reports in many cities and republics that have now eliminated formalism. People seem to me to be talking more openly about many problems that used to be barely touched on, perhaps deliberately forgotten about.

"I would like to give you some examples. I saw the Leningrad drama company perform a play based on Fedr Abramov's novel 'Brothers and Sisters' and peasant society, staged by Dodin. I can confidently state that I have never witnessed such an artistically impressive and at the same time such a politically and socially valid play. It deals with our peasants' suffering during the Stalin period. It is a monumental work, divided between two evening performances, each lasting 4 hours. It is difficult to take in, but is very intense.

"The actors lived with a group of peasants for almost a year, learning about their lifestyle, their language, the way they discuss things, work, and conduct their relationships. If such a work were to leave the confines of the state it would have a huge success: It would help people understand the level reached by cultural research and achievement in the USSR today.

"Another evening, in a Moscow theater, I saw Buravskiy's play 'Speak!' directed by Fokin. On stage there is a crowd of people in peasant clothes. A woman wearily reads an official speech full of false bombast. When she has finished she approaches the new party secretary and says: 'Who wrote this boring speech?' The woman says it was written for her 2 years earlier and that, without reading it, she would not know what to say. Then the party secretary urges her to forget the text and to speak in her own words, and hers alone. Everyone on the stage encourages the woman with a single shout: 'Speak! Speak!' She is bewildered, does not know what to do, rolls here eyes at the people in an expression of utter confusion. Then she starts to think and to speak too, in her own words.

"I wanted to give you these examples because, in my opinion, people in the Soviet Union are now learning to speak in their own way. It is a new sign of an old struggle, the struggle against bombast, in which I have always played a prominent role. Enough empty words: Every speech will be a confession."

But, we pointed out, all this is not so clearly apparent. There is not much talk about culture in the socialist countries. Perhaps only the movies succeed in reaching the public at large in the West. Why?

"In the West little importance is attached to the changes taking place in the cultural field in the Eastern bloc countries. There is a kind of habit of regarding everything that is cultural as politica!. This is a serious mistake because sometimes cultural stirrings can foreshadow a particular climate."

RSFSR Council Notes Problems in Ivanovo City

PM211147 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Feb 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined the draft of the general plan of the city of Ivanovo. It noted that construction in the city has basically been carried out in accordance with the general plan, which was approved by the republic's government in 1968. In this time enterprises of the machine building, machine tool building, and light industries were further developed. The population and available housing increased. At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the building of Ivanovo. Up to 30 percent of houses are being built according to outdated designs. The state of the city's water and heat supplies is particularly unsatisfactory and there is an acute shortage of theaters, consumer service enterprises, schools, and polyclinics. Gorispolkom representative B.G. Bogatyrev explained the lag in the social infrastructure as due primarily to a lack of capital investments and raised the question of increasing them. Meanwhile, even more funds were apportioned to the city for construction of housing and utilities than proposed by the former general plan. However, only 87 percent of the funds were used in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Moreover, the regional main administration of the USSR Ministry of Construction is even reducing the volume of work. Having approved the general plan of Ivanovo, the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium called on local soviet organs, ministries, and departments to resolutely improve their interaction.

The question of measures to further develop children's technical creativity in light of the basic directions of reforms of general education schools was discussed. The work in this area of education has recently improved somewhat; however, its level is still far removed from contemporary requirements. The situation is particularly unsatisfactory in Bashkir, Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkar, and Yakutsk ASSR's, Khabarovsk Kray, and Kalinin and Ryazan Oblasts. Particular attention in the projected measures is paid to strengthening the material base of children's technical creativity, expanding the network of young technicians' centers and "Young Technician" stores, and training teaching personnel.

Azerbaijan Leader Guseynov Dies 31 Jan

WA280810 [Editorial Report] Baku *BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY* in Russian carries on page 4 of its 2 February edition, a 300-word obituary for Israfil Sami ogly Guseynov, who died on 31 January at the age of 55 after a long illness. Guseynov was a member of the CPSU since 1961. He also served as a candidate-member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, a member of the Baku Gorkom, and chairman of the Azerbaijan Republic Trade Union of Petroleum and Gas Industry Workers. He was the recipient of two Order of Lenin awards, USSR medals, and the Azerbaijan SSR State Prize. In 1977 he was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. The list of obituary signatories is headed by Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary K.M. Bagirov.

New Uzbek State Planning Chairmen Named

WA280855 [Editorial Report] Tashkent *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* in Russian on 13 February carries on page 1 a 50-word ukase appointing Islam Abduganiyevich Karimov as deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers and chairman of the Uzbek State Planning Committee. He is released from his duties as minister of finance for the republic. The ukase is dated 12 February and is signed by Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A. Salimov and Secretary L. Bekkulbekova.

State Bank Chairman Denies Rumors of Monetary Reform

PM201501 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 19 February in its First Edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Authoritative Opinion" a 500-word reply to a reader's letter by V.V. Dementsev, chairman of the USSR State Bank Board, entitled "Guaranteed by the State." The reader, N.P. Tarasova from Moscow, writes: "Lately, rumors have been circulating that money savings in citizens' savings books might be cancelled out. There has even been talk of a monetary reform. These rumors alarm people and create a certain amount of nervousness. The money in my savings book has been acquired honestly, and I intend to use it to buy a cooperative appartment for my son. Believe me, I am not indifferent to all this talk, and I think it is absurd."

In his reply the State Bank chairman agrees with the reader that rumors of this kind are absurd, he praises the services provided by the savings banks, claiming that their popularity is illustrated by the fact that at the beginning of 1986 there were 171 million savings accounts and that savings topped R220 billion. He reassures readers by stating that "the safety of the money and other valuables deposited at USSR State Workers' Savings Banks, the secrecy of the accounts, and immediate payment on demand are guaranteed by the state.

"Thus the worries of N.P. Tarasova and other readers about the fate of their deposits are unnecessary.

"Rumors about a monetary reform are also unfounded. The USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1985 noted that 'stable money circulation was ensured' in the country. The plans for the country's national economic development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the longer term envisage that the purchasing power of the ruble will increase and money circulation will be further consolidated, which rules out a monetary reform."

Talyzin Chairs New Panel on Management Issues

PM251214 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8, Feb 86 (Signed to Press 13 Feb 86) p 10

[Unattributed report: "In the Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Mechanism"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers established a Commission for the Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Mechanism to prepare and practically implement measures aimed at comprehensively developing the system of management and economic activity and at ensuring organic unity and efficient interaction between the planning system, economic levers and incentives, and the organizational structures of management.

A statute regarding the commission was approved, together with the personnel of the commission and its scientific section.

The commission's first session, chaired by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, discussed questions concerning the commission's organization and its system of work. Particular attention was paid to the preparation of measures for the analysis of the results of the economic experiments conducted in 1985, and also to preparations for the switch to the new conditions of economic management by all industry in 1987, and by all national economic sectors during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The session discussed the question of enhancing the economic responsibility of industrial ministries, supply organs, and associations and enterprises for nonfulfillment of delivery plans, and of transportation organizations for nonfulfillment of transportation plans. Appropriate instructions were issued for the preparation of a document on this question.

A statute regarding the commission's scientific section was approved.

A draft statute on the procedure for forming and utilizing production development funds at production associations (enterprises) and organizations was examined. It was decided to approve the draft and submit it as a provisional statute to be duly confirmed.

Geology Minister Notes Plan Achievements

LD241831 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Moscow, February 24 TASS — Soviet geologists have fulfilled a vast programme of prospecting for minerals, approved by the 26th CPSU Congress for the Five Year Plan period of 1981-1985, a TASS correspondent has been told by Minister of Geology Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy. He was elected delegate to the 27th CPSU Congress which is due to open in the Kremlin on Tuesday.

New considerable deposits were found over the past period, he said, geologists completed the prospecting for gas and gas condensate deposits of the Yamburg and Bovanenk areas in the Tyumen region beyond the polar circle, the Astrakhan and Karachagan deposits in the Caspian depression, Dauletabad-Donmez deposits in the Kara-Kum desert in Turkmenia (a Soviet Central Asian Republic). The commissioning of the new deposits has put the USSR into the leading positions also in gas extraction.

Coal reserves increased by another 15,000 million tons over the past five years. Considerable coal deposits are being discovered even in well explored basins such as the Donetsk basin.

The minister recalled that the most significant reserves of iron ore have been discovered in the Ukraine, in the Baykal-Amur Mainline zone, in Kazakhstan (a Soviet Asian republic), where the USSR's third manganese ore extracting centre has been prepared for commericial development. Valuable deposts of copper, zinc, titanium, tungsten, molybdenum have been found.

The minister said that Soviet geologists render technical assis-

tance to 33 countries. Over the period of five years they discovered abroad 250 mineral deposits, which were put at the service of national interests of those states.

Speaking of prospects of development of the industry, Kozlovskiy stressed that the Draft Guidelines for economic and social development of the USSR before the end of the century, which is to be approved by the 27th CPSU Congress, provide for a rise in the volume of geological prospecting operations. These are to increase by 9 per cent in the current year.

Economist Suggests Changes for Economic Guidelines

PM201537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 86
First Edition p 3

[Article by economist V. Yefanov: "Visitors From All Countries; Foreign Economic Relations"]

[Text] Our country is actively participating in the international division of labor. Cooperation between the Soviet Union and CEMA member-countries as well as other socialist states has considerably strengthened and socialist economic integration has deepened. Measures outlined in the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference are being implemented. The foreign trade share of the national product has increased substantially within a short period.

The intensive development of the USSR's international exchanges is advantageous for foreign countries too. The socialist CEMA member-countries use them to deepen and expand integration and production sharing and specialization, and developing countries use them to consolidate their economic independence and resolve national problems. Industrially developed capitalist states are interested in expanding ties with the Soviet Union because it is a reliable and stable trade and economic partner.

The 12th 5-Year Plan opens up great new potential for enhancing the effectiveness of foreign economic relations and utilizing them in national economic and state interests. The thrust of the party's long-term economic policy and the main tasks of the economic and social development of the USSR in 1986-1990 make provision for the creation of a material and technical base for the expansion of rational and advantageous exports.

However there is much that holds us back and hampers acceleration. This applies primarily to the technical standard and quality of output, above all machine building industry output. This is the main reason why we still have not succeeded in overcoming the unsatisfactory structure of exports. But it is not the only reason which adversely affects our foreign economic relations potential. Much depends on the standard and efficiency of the economic machinery, organization, and management.

The USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations has done a great deal of work since it was established; a new sphere of foreign economic relations has come into being and been developed — to wit, economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries. Production relations — the construction of industrial and other material and sociocultural projects — have emerged in the sphere of exchanges. A new type of international economic relations based on equality and mutual advantage has appeared for the first time and has increasingly affected, economically and socially, the lives of hundreds of millions of people.

It seems to me that under the new conditions it is hardly expedient for the State Committee to comprise all-union export-import associations and commercial-type organizations. In my view, the committee must to exert a greater influence than now on the development of cooperation by means of coordination, planning, centralized regulation, and joint approval — with directive organs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade — of questions pertaining to the importation of products from enterprises built abroad (including enterprises built under compensation agreements) and boost the training of cadres for work abroad.

I believe that the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations should become a sort of Gosplan in the sphere of foreign economic policy. At the same time, it seems expedient to enhance the role of the main supplier as the sector's main representative, the organizer of cooperation with foreign countries, and the main link in the economic machinery of relations with foreign states which would concentrate tasks relating to planning, the delivery of equipment and materials, dispatch and training of cadres, and questions pertaining to the operation of enterprises under one roof.

It seems to me that in the light of this, the following amendment should be added to the draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000: "**it is necessary to boost the role of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in enhancing the statewide and national economic effectiveness of foreign economic relations and to invest it — as in the case of the USSR Gosplan and the State Committee for Science and Technology — with supervisory and executive powers with regard to current and long-term questions of improving planning, enhancing the effectiveness of economic levers and incentives, and improving the organizational structure of management in the sphere of foreign economic relations, sectorial, intersectorial, and functional relations.**"

Gosagroprom Officials Hold Press Conference
PM241335 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Feb 86 p 3

[Yu. Savin and V. Solovyev report from the 27th CPSU Congress press center: "The Agronomist Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] It is crowded now at the press center of the 27th CPSU Congress. More than 2,000 journalists from all continents are accredited here, and the arrival of another 400 correspondents is expected. The closer the opening day of the party congress gets, the more interest there is around the world in the problems which are to be discussed by the delegates of the multimillion army of Soviet Communists. Press conferences, where topical questions on the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and Soviet state are considered, are held practically every day in the building on Zubovskiy Avenue.

The 19 February press conference was devoted to the activities of the USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee]. Addressing those present, Ye.I. Sizenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom, said:

"The routine CPSU Central Committee plenum held on 18 February examined, after taking into account general party and nationwide discussion, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, the Basic Guidelines for economic and social development of the country for 1986-90 and up to the year 2000, and the draft amended party statutes. The strategic party line, whose supreme goal is a constant rise in the material and cultural level of our people, is concentrated in these important political documents, which have received the unanimous support and approval of the Soviet people. The role of the agrarian sector in carrying out these tasks is great."

As noted at the press conference, the party and state are doing everything necessary to strengthen this vitally important sector of the country's economy. The measures implemented after the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum have had a positive effect on increasing production and providing the population with food. During this period procurement of livestock and fowl increased about 15 percent, and of milk by 17 percent. The production of grain and other agricultural products has grown. The economic system in kolkhozes and sovkhozes has strengthened. If their net income amounted to R1.8 billion in 1982, profits of R2 billion were received in 1985.

It was noted that all the conditions now exist to successfully fulfill the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan period. And they are sufficiently intensive. It is planned to increase average annual volumes of the gross output of agriculture by 14-16 percent. By 1990, for instance, the grain harvest should be increased to 250-255 million metric tons. Major tasks are planned in livestock breeding. It is being proposed that meat production be increased to 21 million metric tons, milk to 106-110 million metric tons, and eggs to 80-82 billion. These levels of output would enable the country's population to be reliably supplied with quality food products. The way to accomplish these tasks is to intensify production, more efficiently use the scientific-production potential created in rural areas, improve management and the entire economic mechanism, and create conditions for the creative and innovative work of personnel. Past years also revealed unused reserves for intensifying production, improving the balance of product variety, and integrating agro-industrial partners. The previous management structure could not fully utilize the enormous advantages inherent in the socialist system of management. This is precisely why the decision to form a union-republic USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee was made.

The Soviet and foreign journalists at the press conference were interested in literally everything: from the Gosagroprom's address to the committee's functions. A number of foreign correspondents, primarily American, showed intense interest in the fate of workers of the abolished ministries and departments. This interest is by no means accidental; it is artificially generated by the bourgeois mass media, which spreads rumors about supposed "mass unemployment" in the USSR. At the press conference data was cited that the central apparatus of departments was reduced by 47 percent, or 3,200 people. Everyone of them was offered work, and practically all have already been placed in jobs.

Recalling that the USSR Gosagroprom was created on the basis of six ministries and departments, the participants in the meeting with journalists stressed that the reorganization of management was the logical continuation of the major work that was begun in the country after the adoption of the Food Program. The essence of the reorganization is to more broadly utilize economic methods, improve the management structure, and to ensure in practice the management of agriculture and connected branches as a single entity. At the basis of the activities of the agro-industrial complex is the strengthening of integration of agriculture and the processing industry and production and science.

The press conference, which was chaired by V.N. Ignatenko, deputy chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, was also addressed by A.A. Nikonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom and president of Vaskhnik, and L.N. Kuznetsov, N.F. Kulinich, and G.A. Romanenko, deputy chairmen of the USSR Gosagroprom.

A frank and specific conversation about problems of the country's agro-industrial complex continued after the press conference. *SELSKAYA ZHIZN* correspondents asked Ye.I. Sizenko to answer some questions.

Question: Yevgeniy Ivanovich! Our meeting with you is being held on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress. What labor successes are agro-industrial complex workers greeting it with?

Answer: Like all Soviet people, agro-industrial complex workers are doing everything to please the motherland with their considerable results. Thus, in January 1986, a marked increase in procurements of livestock and fowl and milk and eggs was achieved compared to January last year. More meat, sausage, meat and dairy preserves, animal and vegetable oils, and other food products were produced than last year.

Question: You said at the press conference that the central and local reorganization of the management structure of the agro-industrial complex has already been completed. Could you explain what that means in concrete terms?

Answer: First of all, the personnel problem has been solved. All the people have been placed in jobs and are going about their business. A detailed study of a number of normative documents that regulate the activities of the new organs and are directed at further improving the economic mechanism of management is being completed.

Agro-industrial associations have received broader opportunities to plan and redistribute capital investments and material resources. On the whole the improvement of the entire economic mechanism is directed at expanding the independence of enterprises and developing initiative in labor collectives.

Question: This spring is the first Agroprom spring, if I may put it that way. Their first appearance in the fields, the start of spring work, will be a test for agro-industrial complex workers. How are they preparing for this test?

Answer: Very responsibly. Thus, for carrying out timely spring field work, a number of measures have been adopted to fully provide kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises with high-quality seed and planting materials, complete the preparation for work of the machine and tractor fleet, and recruit machine operators for farms. Additional means for supplying rural areas with mineral fertilizer, spare parts, and other material and technical resources have been found. According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, the availability of tractors at the beginning of February was 87 percent, which was higher than last year. An absolute majority of farms have full stocks of seed; moreover, their quality is substantially better than in previous years.

...We will make no secret of the fact that we had many other questions, but American, Swedish, and other journalists also wanted to talk to the Agroprom representatives. The press center operates daily, without days off, from early morning to late at night. The tense pace of its work increases as the opening day of the 27th CPSU Congress approaches.

Kazakh Agroprom Chief on Readiness for Spring
LD241732 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Feb 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Our correspondent has interviewed Erik Khristoforovich Gukasov, congress delegate and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Agro-Industrial Complex:

[Begin recording] [Gukasov] As everyone knows, Kazkahstan is a large republic; over the past 5 years we have remained considerably in debt to our people as far as agricultural output is concerned. First of all, it has to be said that the reorganization which has been carried out in the agro-industrial complex [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] What was the reaction to the reorganization among those concerned?

[Gukasov] It was greeted with great hopes; they believe that the reorganization truly ought to produce important positive changes in the near future. Grain has always been and still is our republic's main product. In order to harvest a gross yield of 30-31 million [unit not specified] of grain annually, we are getting ready to sow more than 5.5 million hectares using intensive methods. All of the corn, rice, and soya are to be cultivated using intensive methods. We think that due to intensive methods we will increase grain production by more than 3.5 million metric tons this year.

[Correspondent] Erik Khristoforovich, southern Kazakhstan is one of the first places in the country to begin sowing — it's not so far away now. How well is the republic prepared for the spring?

[Gukasov] We believe sowing will begin in earnest at the beginning of March in Chimkent Oblast. Agricultural engineering measures are proceeding at a level 15-20 percent higher than last year, including snow retention, manure application, and organic fertilizer application. Equipment repair work is going ahead considerably faster, especially as far as feed procurement equipment is concerned, where the growth is incomparable — approximately 30-40 percent greater than last year. Overall, I would say, we believe that we will greet the spring fully armed. [end recording]

Satellite Photos Aid Tajikstan Agriculture
LD241906 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 24 Feb 86

[Text] Dushanbe, February 24 TASS — Pictures from outer space have helped to carry out operations to leach soil of its salts on cotton plantations in Tajikistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic. These operations increase the cotton yield and produce a considerable economic effect. The results of observations from outer space are used in Tajikistan in solution of many problems, for instance in constructing a canal for the irrigation of 30,000 hectares of virgin lands.